Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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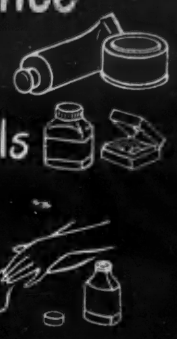
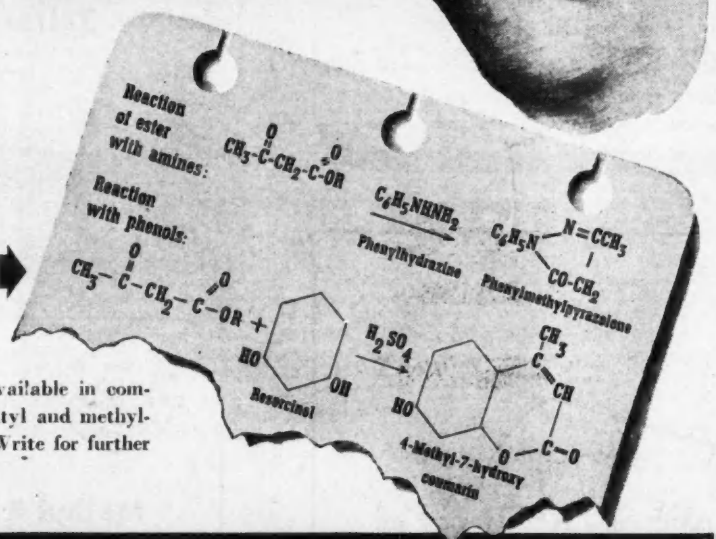


$$CH_3-\overset{OH}{\overset{|}{C}}=CH-\overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}}-O-R$$

The highly reactive acetoacetic esters, long a favorite of organic chemistry professors, have assumed a new importance in modern industry. Two reactions which indicate the many possibilities of these compounds in organic synthesis are shown here.



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Freight Rate Increase Authorized by ICC

OPD Washington Bureau

An emergency increase of 6 percent in railroad freight rates pending a decision on the request of the carriers for a general increase of 25 percent in the rates was authorized this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective July 1 on three-days' advance notice. The increase will raise the freight bill for shippers to about $290,000,000 on an annual basis.

The increase affects four categories of shipments:—

1. A general 6 percent rise with exceptions for certain basic commodities applicable on a nationwide basis.
2. An additional 5 percent increase for Eastern railroads to equalize their earnings with other carriers.
3. A 3 percent boost in agricultural products, livestock and its products, and low-grade products of mines, such as sand, gravel, broken rock and slag. These are the basic commodities exempted from the general 6 percent increase.
4. Specific increases for anthracite, bituminous coal lignite, and iron ore.

One point in the commission's order which was not clear to shippers and probably will have to be interpreted by the commission at an early date was the application of the additional 5 percent increase granted the Eastern carriers.

Attorneys for the railroads contend that this 5 percent is to be added after the 6 percent increase has been computed, which would mean an increase of slightly more than 11 percent in the rates of these roads. Shippers insist, on the other hand, that the two increases should be added together before being applied to existing rates so that the total increase will not exceed 11 percent.

Hearings on the carriers' request for the 25 percent increase in all rates will open in Chicago July 22.

Amer., Continental Can Firms Indicted as 'Trust'

A Federal grand jury in the Northern District of California, Southern Division, at San Francisco, returned June 26 a criminal indictment charging two manufacturing companies and seven officers of the companies with conspiring to violate the Sherman antitrust act by fixing terms, conditions and prices upon which tin cans are sold to packers and other users. Those named as defendants are:—

American Can Company, New York, and Maurice J. Sullivan, chairman of the board of directors; Dudley W. Figgis, president and director; C. H. Black, executive vice-president and director, and G. H. Kellogg, vice-president and director; and Continental Can Company, New York, and C. C. Conway, chairman of the board and president, and S. J. Steele, vice-chairman, board of directors, and W. P. Murray, general sales manager, Eastern district.

The indictment charges that the two can companies, which manufacture and sell approximately 85 percent of all tin cans manufactured and sold in the United States:—

Agree upon the prices at which they will sell cans of the same grade and

—*Continued on page 50*

Fluorine Produced For Experimental Use

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced that fluorine is now available in steel pressure cylinders on a limited commercial basis for experimental use by manufacturers and research workers.

Fluorine is a nearly colorless gas about 30 percent heavier than air. It is ninth in the series of elements in the periodic table with an atomic weight of 19 and is the first element in Group 7, the halogens, which also include Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine and Element No. 85, which has not yet been discovered. Fluorine has only one valence, —1, whereas the other halogens are multiple valence elements.

Koppers Vice-President

R. C. Wickersham, formerly general manager of the White Tar Division of the Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, has been elected a vice-president of Koppers. Other vice - presidents elected were Edward R. Hall, of Baltimore, and M. A. Hamrick, of Chicago.

Trademark Bill Agreement Reached

OPD Washington Bureau

Agreement was reached by the conference committee on the differences between the senate and house in the Lanham bill (H. R. 1654) amending the trademark laws, marking the first time since legislative attempts were begun in 1938 to bring the trademark laws up to date that the bill has advanced this far in the legislative proceedings. The report of the conference was filed June 24 with every indication pointing to final passage of the bill before adjournment. The bill attempts to accomplish these various things:—

1. To put all existing trademark statutes in a single piece of legislation.
2. To carry out by statute our inter-

—*Continued on page 43*

Agricultural Surplus Plan Is Reported to Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A broad program of agricultural research to find new industrial uses and markets for surplus, deteriorating, or inferior grades of agricultural commodities was laid before the senate this week by the committee on agriculture in a reported bill (S. 1908). It includes authority for the Department of Agriculture to operate such government-owned surplus warplants it finds necessary to demonstrate the results of the research on a commercial scale.

Aimed chiefly at insuring the use of the government's grain-alcohol plants for the benefit of agriculture in the postwar period, the bill seeks to declare a new governmental policy for agriculture by finding new uses for those surplus and inferior grades of commodities which force down prices and lower farm income. It is understood to have the endorsement of the department and will be pressed for passage by its sponsors before adjournment.

Section 1 of the bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out programs designed to develop improved methods of utilizing surplus and inferior grades of agricultural commodities through the development of new uses and markets and new and improved methods of producing, handling, storing, marketing, and processing such commodities. These programs would include the development of new and better methods of eliminating spoilage, deterioration, and wastage.

In carrying out the provisions of section 1, the secretary would be authorized to conduct such studies, investigations, research, tests, experiments, and demonstrations as he deems necessary. He would, in this connection, be authorized to (1) operate demonstration plants and projects, (2) utilize government-owned plants and facilities, and by agreement, privately-owned plants and facilities, and (3) cooperate with and furnish financial assistance to any private body or agency or any governmental body.

Section 2 of the bill would authorize the secretary to utilize, or provide for the utilization of surplus, deterio-

—*Continued on page 42*

FTC Trade Rules Revisions Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of its rules of practice, to become effective July 1, which will harmonize the existing rules with the purposes and principles of the administrative procedure act (S. 7) which became law June 11, was issued by the Federal Trade Commission June 26.

The principal effect of the changes is to give to persons appearing at commission proceedings more legal rights in their presentation of cases before the commission, while at the same time they would require the commission to conform more nearly to court procedures in the review of evidence.

One case at point is the requirement that the commission follow the substantial evidence rule in passing upon evidence submitted at hearings. This has long been a sore point among persons who have had dealings with the commission in the past, and one which the courts have given various interpretations on the weight of evidence which the commission can consider in rendering decisions.

In its announcement the commission pointed out that the present revisions have an important limitation in their scope in that they do not cover the requirements of sections seven and eight of the new act since they do not become effective until December 11. These sections legalize certain procedural functions which the acts of Congress, as now in effect granting powers to the FTC, do not legalize, hence the revisions in the rules as they would apply under sections seven and eight will be announced later.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Installment III

Union Procedure Under the Wagner Act—I

About one-quarter or slightly more, perhaps, of the grand total of a half-million chemical industrial workers are organized into unions. Among these, independent or unaffiliated, as well as AFL and CIO, unions control the field in proportionate parts. One union is developing strategy in terms of a coal-chemical-petroleum empire. The fact is that three-fourths of the workers in the industries remain to be organized.

Most of these are in some 10,000 establishments. To the managers of these establishments, the Wagner act (national labor relations act) is important if they are engaged in interstate commerce. The "Caustic Chemical Company," for instance, has about 700 employees in seven departments. The company is affiliated with another plant in a State 200 miles distant. A union organizer appears at the company's main plant, and in a little while telephones, or writes, for a conference with management.

Management responds—as it should. The union representative declares that he has organized the majority of the plant and demands negotiation for a contract for both companies. Management very properly asks for proof of representation and the organizer submits 400 signed cards of the 700 in the main plant. They are production workers. He submits nothing for the plant located 200 miles distant.

Management refuses to discuss the matter on the ground that the unit is inappropriate. The union representative files a petition for certification with NLRB. At this point it is for the board to determine what is the appropriate bargaining unit and whether the union has a majority therein. To these two considerations the board must give its attention. How the board goes about determining these factors and their relative weight will be explained in the next article.

This situation may be a typical. The union representative may not claim anything in connection with the other plant, or he may submit proof of a majority in the form of signed cards. Management, accepting the proof, may then—and should—declare its willingness to negotiate and sign a contract. In other words, a petition for a certification isn't always necessary. It depends on the question of appropriateness of the bargaining unit and the majority claims of the union.

Management might agree also to a consent election. This is an informal poll done by the NLRB field staff and is not initiated by formal action of the board. This can be done certainly when there is no dispute about the unit of bargaining. In any case, the fact to bear in mind is that the outcome is to be the formal written agreement or contract. At least the employer must make a sincere effort to come to some agreement on disputed issues.

Chemical Statistics Group to Meet

OPD Washington Bureau

The Interdepartmental Chemical Statistics Committee will hold a meeting July 2 in the Commerce building to hear Dr. V. S. Kolesnikoff, of the Bureau of the Budget, speak on recent developments of the Standard Commodity Classification and the Standard Catalog.

These two listings, which are the result of several years work under the direction of the Budget bureau, are intended to replace the score or more other classifications now in use among the various government agencies. Work on the Standard Commodity Classification was completed a year ago, while the compiling of the Standard Catalog, which is devised to give a number to each item purchased by the government, is now nearing completion.

Fertilizers Registration Bill in House

OPD Washington Bureau

The Lemke bill to require the registration with the Secretary of Agriculture of any fertilizer or fertilizer material shipped in interstate commerce was introduced in the senate June 26 by Senator Joseph Guffey, of Pennsylvania.

Joining Senator Guffey in sponsoring the bill (S. 2373) were Senators Sheridan Downey, of California; Harley Kilgore, of West Virginia; James M. Tunnell, of Delaware, and Claude Pepper, of Florida. The Lemke bill (H.R. 8775) was introduced in the house in July, 1945, and has rested in a pigeonhole of the house committee on agriculture ever since.

ASTM Discusses Tests and Standards

Pigment manufacturers are giving now much more serious consideration to pre-treating pigments so they can be more easily dispersed, but a good deal more engineering consideration will have to be given to mechanical means of dispersing the pigments, Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, vice-president and technical director of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., told the American Society of Testing Materials in an annual session in Buffalo, N. Y., last week.

Dr. Mattiello presented the Edgar Marburg Lecture at a general session of the society, speaking on "Protective Organic Coatings as Engineering Materials." He pointed out that both the protective coatings and the plastics industry use the same raw materials, the essential difference lies in formulation of the finished materials. He added:—

Whether or not a product finds its initial use in plastics or paints is unimportant as long as technicians remain alert to its possibilities and potential applications in their respective fields.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer

Report of committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer and related products revealed that many sub-committees held meetings during the year. Among the recommendations accepted by the administrative committee on standards last year were:—

New tentative methods of: test for evaluating degree of resistance of traffic paints to abrasion (D821-45 T). Producing films of uniform thickness of organic finishing materials on test panels (D820-45 T).

New tentative recommended practice for: operating light and water exposure apparatus (carbon-arc-type) for testing paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products (D822-45 T).

Revised tentative methods of: test for phthalic anhydride content of alkyd resin solutions (D563-45 T); preparation of steel panels for exposure tests of enamels for exterior service (D609-45 T).

Tentative revisions of standard specifications for: pure chrome green (D212-41); chrome oxide green (D263-41); prussian blue (D261-41); ultramarine blue (D262-41); titanium dioxide pigments (D476-41); bone black (D210-41); carbon black (D561-41); lampblack (D209-41).

Tentative revisions of standard method of: chemical analysis of white ments (D34-39); test for consistency of exterior house paints and enamel-type paints (D562-44).

Naval Stores

The report of committee D-17 recommended for publication as tentative following three new methods: Test for water in liquid naval stores, test for volatile oil in rosin, and test for petroleum spirits (naphtha) insoluble matter in rosin.

Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Aromatic hydrocarbons report of committee D-16 stated that inasmuch as it was the consensus of committee D-16 that the procedure in tentative methods of test for specific gravity, color and hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide content (qualitative) of industrial aromatic hydrocarbons (D 853-45T) dealing with specific gravity

—*Continued on page* 43

WAA Issues New Rule in Surplus Items

OPD Washington Bureau

To effect wide distribution of surplus, government-owned production materials and production equipment and to strengthen the competitive position of small business concerns, the War Assets Administration has issued a new regulation (No. 21) designed to implement the economical distribution of this property.

The new regulation provides that sales of production materials and production equipment to both users and distributors will be governed, in general by fixed prices established as close to the current market price as practicable and set so as to conform with existing trade practices for the particular type of property. Prices will be established also according to levels of trade recognized in normal trade practices.

Production materials are defined in the regulation as raw or semi-finished materials which are themselves generally employed in the fabrication of end products or incorporated therein.

Obituaries

J. Coard Taylor

J. Coard Taylor, vice-president in charge of sales for the Ethyl Corporation, New York, died in that city

J. Coard Taylor

June 25. He was forty-five years of age.

Mr. Taylor began his career in 1923 as a student engineer with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and

—*Continued on page* 82

Potash Allocation To Japan Hit

The potash producers advisory committee expressed strong opposition to the Civilian Production Administration's suggestion June 27 for allocation by the Combined Food Board of 25,000 metric tons of potash to be purchased by the War Department, for use in agriculture in Japan and Korea. The committee urged that CPA recommend thot the War Department acquire for this use the 25,000 metric tons which French producers have allocated to the United States.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 27, 1946	June 20, 1946	June 29, 1945
135.8	**135.3**	**132.8**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The advancing of prices spread over a still wider front last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs, and the preliminary movements were completed for still broader reaching as the third quarter of the year gets going. Most of last week's upward push was attributable to opportunities to bring the prices of metallic salts into line with those of the basic metals.

Vanadium Firms Indicted as 'Trust'

Attorney-General Tom C. Clark announced June 28 that a Federal grand jury at Denver, Colorado, returned a two-count criminal indictment charging six corporations and five individuals with conspiring to fix prices and monopolize the vanadium industry in violation of the Sherman antitrust act. The defendants, all from New York excepting one, are as follows:—

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; United States Vanadium Corporation (wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation); Electro

—*Continued on page* 50

Copra, Cocoanut Oil Processing Tax Reduced

President Truman signed a proclamation on June 28, reducing the processing tax on Philippine copra and cocoanut oil imported into the United States by 2 cents per pound. The tax had been 3 cents per pound.

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Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ACONITE ROOT—18 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp
ALCOHOL—500 dms, Continental Distilling Corp; 500 dms, Shenley Distilleries, Inc
ALOE—88 cs, Geck Trading Corp; 162 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp
AMMONIA CARBONATE—30 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc
ANNATTO SEED—5 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co; 192 bgs, L E Ransom & Co; 64 bgs, Pablo Calvet & Co
ARROWROOT—4,403 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
ARTISTS COLORS—17 cs, Winsor & Newton
ASBESTOS—12,175 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp
BALATA—5 bls, Kersten Shipping Co; 59 cs, H A Astlett & Co
BALSAM COPAIBA—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; 5 dms, Geo Lueders & Co; 1 dm, Florasynth Laboratories; 4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 5 dms, Kachurin Drug Co; 4 dms, R J Prentiss & Co; 2 dms, R D Heins, Inc; 6 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co; 58 cs, Merchants Export & Import Co; 30 cs, Simmonds & Grey; 30 cs, Fritzsche Bros; tolu, 50 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co
BAUXITE—2,064 tons, 3 dms, 4 bgs, 1 cs, American Cyanamid Co
BEEF LIVERS—77 trcs, Armour & Co
BEES WAX—100 bgs, Geck Trading Corp; 182 bgs, Machado & Co; 39 bgs, Curacao Trading Co; 103 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp; 31 bgs, F B Ross Co, Inc; 8 bgs, P H Petry & Co; 19 bgs, Schutte & Focke; 134 blocks, T F Grant
BENJAMIN GUM—96 pkgs, Anglo American & Colonial Co; 47 pkgs, Wm Bernstein Co
BERGAMOT OIL—21 qr cs, National City Bank; 10 half cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co; 10 half cs, Chase National Bank Trust Co; 160 qr cs, Citrus Allied Essential Oil Co
BONES—480 bgs, Baugh & Sons Co; 1,379 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
CANARY SEED—462 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Corp; 508 bgs, A G Dunn
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, Chase National Bank; 112 bgs, The Simoniz Co
CASEIN—400 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 1,000 bgs, Perkins Glue Co; 3,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co; 1,000 bgs, Colloids, Inc; 1,000 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co; 2,000 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co; 10,160 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—439 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co
CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHAULMOOGRA OIL—30 dms, Kachurin Drug Co; 6 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
CHICLE GUM—788 bls, Chicle Development Co; 27 cs, Littlejohn & Co; 66 cs, H A Astlett & Co
CHINA CLAY—105 bgs, E Fougera & Co
CINNAMON—14 bls, F W Mead & Co; 181 bls, R Fabian & Co; 43 bls, H E Betzow, Inc; 109 bls, Archibald & Kendall; 678 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt; 296 bls, R T French Co; 167 bls, Holland Colombo Trade Society; 1,091 bls, Volkart Bros
CITRONELLA OIL—49 dms, Fruit Dispatch Co; 6 dms, Joensson & Cross
CLAY—25 cs, Stewart Clay Co
COD OIL—60 dms, Bowring & Co; 52 cks, 17 dms, F W Damon
CODLIVER MEAL—2,000 bgs; oil, 100 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
CODLIVERS—37 dms, Simo Chemical Corp
CORIANDER OIL—26 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
COTTON LINTERS—241 bls, Seldner Corp; 44 bls, Williamson Product Co; 1,194 bls, Brunswich & Allen
COTTONSEED RESIDUE—247 bls, The Hyman Co, Inc
CRESYLIC ACID—286 dms, Republic Chemical Corp; 100 dms, J H Faunce, Inc; 1 cs, Durez Plastics, Ltd; 200 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 330 dms
CUMIN SEED—400 bgs, Carl S Zekaria
DICYCLOPENTADIENE—1 cs, Koppers Co
DIVI-DIVI—3,630 serroons, Curacao Trading Co; 6,245 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
DYES, ANILIX—1 dm, 1 kg, Empire Color & Chemical Co
ERGOT—40 dms, S B Penick & Co; 40 cs, R J Prentiss & Co
FENNEL SEED—83 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 165 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 83 bgs, Peek & Velsor
FILTER PAPER—15 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co
FISH MEAL—1,159 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
FLAXSEED—6,432 tons, Commodity Credit Co
FUEL OIL—200,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
GAMBIER—1,500 bgs
GARNET LAC—100 cs, 200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co

—*Continued on page* 62

Late Markets

Menthol Still Higher

Rising to a nominal price of $8 per pound, natural menthol ended last week in a topsy-turvy position that found normal sellers turning buyers of spot goods. The Brazilian market was strong and the 1945-46 crop was reported by one importer to have been but five percent of the preceding crop. The menthol carried over was all high cost goods.

Relief could come from China but reliable and factual information regarding stocks and plantings there are lacking.

Bids Wanted

Glycerin:—160,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Sunflower Ordnance Works, Lawrence, Kansas, invitation 1, opening June 25.

Oil, Peppermint:—100 pounds; Purchasing Officer, District Government, Washington 4, D. C.; schedule 8587, opening July 8.

Paints:—Enamel, paints, varnish, drier, turpentine and linseed oil; U. S. Engineer Office, Ellicott Square building, Buffalo, N. Y., invitation 57, opening July 1.

Soap:—15,000,000 pounds, laundry soap; Procurement Section, Fats & Oils Branch, Production & Marketing Administration (CCC), Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.; announcement FO-19, opening July 3.

Lecithin 'Trust' Charged by U.S.

The Department of Justice has filed a civil suit in United States District Court at Cleveland, charging four companies with violation of the anti-trust laws in the production and sale of lecithin.

The companies named in the action are the American Lecithin Company, New York; the Glidden Company, Cleveland; the Archer-Daniel-Midland Company, Minneapolis, and Ross & Rowe Inc., New York.

The complaint charges that competition between the defendants in the production and sale of lecithin has been unlawfully restrained through the device of pooled product patents on processes used in the manufacture of lecithin. These pooled patents have been assigned to the American Lecithin Company, the complaint charges, which in turn has licensed Glidden and Archer-Daniel-Midland to manufacture lecithin. Under the alleged arrangement complained against, these two producers of lecithin have delivered their product to American Lecithin Company for sale.

Ross & Rowe, it is charged, has been designated as the exclusive seller of lecithin so secured by the American Lecithin Company upon condition that it shall not sell for any other producer and that it will sell at the prices and upon the terms fixed by American Lecithin Company.

Export Finders Bureau Cited by FTC

Carlisle Rowntree, trading as Export Finders Bureau, New York, is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting his ability to supply both foreign and domestic purchasers with a variety of commodities he offers for sale.

In catalogs, letters and other advertising media circulated in the United States and foreign countries the respondent advertises "offers" to sell food products, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, steel products, machinery and other merchandise.

The complaint alleges that he represents falsely that he is in a position to make prompt delivery on almost all items advertised in his "offers" and that buyers and sellers receiving his advertising material are in a select group based upon their reputation for reliability.

According to the complaint, the respondent, at the time the "offers" were circulated, did not have a commitment or contract from any source of supply covering "almost all" or even a major portion of the items listed and could not make prompt deliveries as represented. Most of the items at the time they were advertised were under strict priority, and their allocation was governed by regulations of governmental agencies, the complaint alleges.

The complaint charges further that the respondent will send his "offers" to any person or firm he believes he can make a sale to or purchase from, regardless of their standing in the business world, and that his so-called "select list" of purchasers and buyers is not compiled on a basis of reliability. The respondent is granted 20 days to answer the complaint.

Dry Paints, Ocher Western Rates Studied

A proposal to cancel certain commodity rates on dry paints and ocher in carloads from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, Lincoln, Albert Lea and Waterloo to Memphis, Greenville, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans and other Mississippi Valley Stations has been made to the Western Trunk Line Committee for investigation and recommendation. Suggestions relative to the rates should be sent to G. A. Moller, chairman, Western Trunk Lines Committee, Union Station, Chicago 6, Ill.

NPVLA Executive Group to Meet

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its regular quarterly meeting in the Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago, Illinois, July 10. The budget and finance committee will meet the previous day, July 9, at the club.

Alcohol, Syrups, Sugars Bill Signed

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman signed June 24, legislation permitting industrial alcohol plants to produce both alcohol and syrups or sugars at the same time for the next seven months. Senator Hugh Butler, Republican of Nebraska, sponsored the bill.

Alcohol Plants Closed By Molasses Shortage

Nine industrial fermentation alcohol plants of the Gulf and eastern seaboard areas have closed, due to the lack of molasses imports, the Civilian Production Administration announced on June 26. Four of the closed plants are in the Gulf area and five on the eastern seaboard. Major imports of molasses are obtained from Cuba, CPA said, but the present rate of import is well below the rate of previous years.

Despite the closing of the fermentation alcohol plants there will be sufficient supplies for domestic industrial consumption except in the production of synthetic rubber, CPA chemical division said. Officials also said that small quantities of government-owned molasses are still available and will be used for the production of butyl alcohol.

The chemicals division of CPA is surveying the possibility of granting priority assistance for the construction of new plants to be used in the production of synthetic methanol, butyl alcohol and ethyl from any non-food raw materials, such as sawdust and paper mill wastes.

Snyder Takes Oath As Treasury Secretary

John W. Snyder became fifty-third Secretary of the Treasury on June 25 when he took the oath from Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, his predecessor in the office. The new secretary, former reconversion director, in a brief speech, called for a balanced budget, "or better," in the fiscal year that starts today.

Research Director

Major-General Henry S. Aurand who has been appointed director of the new research and development division of the General Staff of the War Department.

Penicillin Export Procedure Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce announces the establishment of a new procedure, effective July 1, for the exportation by manufacturers of penicillin and penicillin products to group K countries.

Under this new procedure the OIT will issue a single license each month —a Limited Distribution License (LDL)—to the manufacturers. It is mandatory that manufacturer-exporters use this procedure exclusively for exportation to group K countries.

Exporters who are not manufacturers may be permitted to use this procedure by special authorization of the OIT. Individual license (Form IT-419) will be required for all other exportations to group K countries, and for all exportations, whether by manufacturers or by other exporters of penicillin to group E destination.

For the purpose of this special pro-

—Continued on page 82

Linseed Oil Control Revocation Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

An all-out drive for revocation of WFO-42a which limits the amount of linseed oil that may be used in the production of protective coatings, floor coverings and coated fabrics was launched this week by the paint industry.

At a meeting of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry committee June 21, the committee formally adopted a resolution requesting the Civilian Production Administration to intervene in its behalf with the Department of Agriculture for the suspension of the order forthwith. The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association followed up the committee's action by setting machinery in motion for a referendum vote of the members of the industry on the advisability of revoking the order.

The resolution adopted by the committee by a unanimous vote reads as follows:—

In view of the investigations of the several members of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee which indicate that there is an overwhelming desire on the part of the industry to revoke WFO-42a; be it resolved that this committee unanimously requests that CPA present this resolution to the department of Agriculture and urge the immediate revocation of the order.

In support of this action the committee points to the fact that nearly half of the available drying oils is unrestricted in distribution; and that only paints, floor coverings, and coated fabrics are restricted by government order. The investigations referred to above covered the complete range of manufacturers—small, medium, and large in all parts of the country.

WFO-42a has been in effect since September 30, 1944, to "conserve the limited supplies of fats and oils for the most essential military and civilian needs." Under its provisions individual manufacturers of the three industries affected during the past quarter have been restricted in their use of linseed oil to 75 percent of the

—Continued on page 75

Silver for Industrial Use Bill Comprise Reached

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate has agreed to the committee "compromise" amendment on sales of Treasury stocks of silver for industrial uses and sent the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, of which the provision is a part, back to the house.

The amendment permits the Treasury Department to resume selling silver for industrial uses at 90.3 cents an ounce until June 30, 1948, at which time the price is to go up to its monetary value of $1.29 an ounce. Until the end of last year, the Treasury was permitted to make sales at 71.11 cents.

Scientists Exemption From Draft Rejected

OPD Washington Bureau

The amendment to the selective service extension bill, which would have exempted students and teachers of scientific and engineering activities from the military draft upon certain conditions, was eliminated from the bill by house and senate conferees, in their report on compromises reached on the bill.

The provision was eliminated because the conferees were of opinion that existing law contains adequate authority for whatever deferments of scientific and engieering personnel that may be necessary, the report stated.

Vick Chemical Buys Jen-Sal Laboratories

The Vick Chemical Company, New York, last week acquired 100 percent of the capital stock of the Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., manufacturer of veterinary biological, pharmaceutical and surgical supplies, Kansas City, Mo.

According to an announcement by Vick, there will be no change in the personnel or policies of Jensen-Salsbery, with its operations continuing under the direction of Dr. G. G. Graham, its president.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

October 15 has finally been selected as the date for the start of the International Trade Conference that is expected to lead eventually to the elimination of many artificial barriers to the free flow of trade among nations. The conference, which long has been proposed by the State Department, is to be held in London and is to be under the UN Economic and Social Council.

The conference will deal with the international trade problem in general terms, leaving to the individual nations themselves the task of working out details to accord with the general principles adopted at the conference. In effect, the conference will outline the "rules of the game"—and the countries will attempt to put them into effect. For the United States, it will mean the green light for the State Department to proceed with its plans to negotiate new agreements with the seventeen countries that have accepted invitations to discuss their trade problems with us.

The announcement of intentions to negotiate will be followed immediately with the issuance by the State Department of its long-awaited list of commodities that might be involved in the negotiations. Opportunity for the usual filing of briefs and oral hearings before the Committee on Reciprocity Information will be accorded interested parties, as has been the case in the past. These hearings can be expected to get underway can be expected to get under way early next year.

Drug Certification Fees

Readers of the Federal Register might have noticed recently that the Food and Drug Administration has been amending its various regulations covering products that it certifies—penicillin, insullin, coaltar colors, and others—to boost the fees it will charge for these services after July 1.

As a matter of record, officials would like it to be understood that these increases have nothing to do with whether the price-control law is re-enacted or not. The fact of the matter is that when the government dropped back from a forty-four-hour week to forty hours, workers were allowed by Congress to receive the same salary for the shorter week. That means higher costs to the government. Since industry bears the cost of these certifications, it too will have to kick in a little more to cover these increased costs.

Antitrust Funds Sought

The Justice Department has been bringing pressure on Congress to restore the cuts which the house made in the funds for the antitrust division for the new fiscal year. It has convinced the senate that it needs the $1,900,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, and it is now working on the house conferees to agree to the fund.

Earlier this year the house knocked $200,000 off the bureau's appropriation, claiming that the bureau was harassing the little industrialists and letting the big ones get away. Bureau officials naturally denied this and warned the senate that, if the cut remains, it would jeopardize the whole

—Continued on page 38

Efron Leaves APC

Samuel Efron has resigned as assistant chief of the Alien Property Custodian's division of investigation. Mr. Efron, who was an attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission before coming to the APC in 1942, will practice law in New York.

OPD—7-1-1946 6

Now...

PENICILLIN

can travel in your doctor's bag

UNTIL recently your doctor could not carry penicillin in his bag like the other drugs he always wants with him. Penicillin had to be kept under refrigeration. Whenever he needed it away from his office or the hospital, time had to be lost while penicillin was obtained from the nearest place where it was kept under refrigeration.

With the manufacture of penicillin in highly purified crystalline form by Commercial Solvents, this picture has changed. This new penicillin does not require refrigeration. Now this vital drug always can be as close at the doctor's hand as his bag, ready to be given on his first call if needed. This means valuable hours saved in commencing treatment—a head start in combating infection.

The development of Penicillin-C.S.C. Crystalline Sodium Salt is a direct result of Commercial Solvents' scientific research. From this research will continue to come important advances in chemistry for medicine, industry and agriculture.

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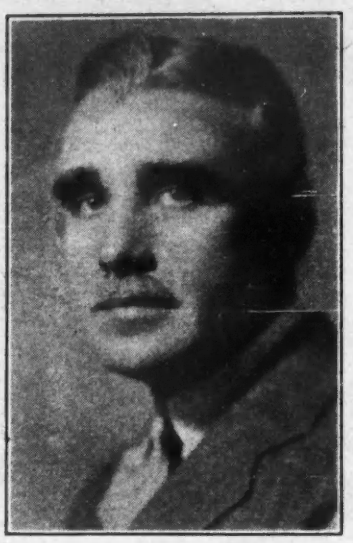
Canadian Chemists Evaluate New Trends

The growing significance of the Canadian chemical industry in the life of the country and the realization in North America that science must play a more important part in government were stressed at the annual conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada, held in Toronto, June 24-26.

Dr. C. A. H. Wright, of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company,



Dr. E. C. Williams

Ltd., Trail, British Columbia, was elected president for the coming term, and Dr. Paul B. Gagnon, dean of graduate studies at Laval University, Quebec, was named vice-president.

The institutional growth of the organization was developed by speakers, who emphasized that the industry in Canada is showing much less recession in postwar production than industry generally.

The statement of the fiscal condition of the institute showed receipts of $24,860.08 in the year ended April 30, 1946, and expenditures of $23,717.38. The total assets at the yearend were $15,436.70, and the existing liabilities were $7,625.49. The balance to credit was $7,811.21, compared with $8,520.14 at the end of the preceding year.

The by-laws were amended to change the designation of one group to membership from "nonprofessional member" to "associate member."

Dr. E. C. Williams, vice-president of the Schenley Corporation, New York, told the meeting that if Congress passes the National Research Foundation bill, it is believed that anywhere from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually will be used for fundamental research and the training of research workers. Its very magnitude, he said, will alter the whole balance of scientific activity in the United States and, possibly, Canada.

A spokesman for Canada's National Research Council revealed that expenditures by that group for research during the seven-year war period totaled $30,900,000.

Edwin H. Land, president of the Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., expressed the opinion that "small" Canadian companies with a volume of $500,000 a year should spend $25,000 a year in research.

The lack of trained chemists was emphasized by William S. Richardson, president of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, who said that 10,000 such trained personnel

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Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, semi-annual meeting, Chicago, September 9-13.

American Mining Congress, Denver, September 9-12.

American Medical Association, San Francisco, July 1-5.

American Pharmaceutical Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25-30.

American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.

Cotton Research Congress, Dallas, Tex., July 8-9.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 17-19.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 23-26.

Prize Winner

Dr. John D. Ferry, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, who developed valuable surgical products from blood plasma during the war, has been awarded the $1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. prize for outstanding achievement in biochemistry. The award will be presented at the 110th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, which will be held in Chicago, September 9-13.

Southeastern Peanut Seed Improvement Told

Ways and means to improve the quality of peanuts in Georgia, Alabama and Florida held the attention of 300 members of the Southeastern Peanut Association at the twenty-eighth annual meeting last week, held in the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta.

Feature of the meeting was the reading of the reports from experimental stations in the southeastern area on the advancement in the improvement of seed peanuts.

Cotton Research Congress July 8-9

The seventh annual Cotton Research Congress will be held in Dallas July 8-9. P. M. Jarvis, vice-president of Swift & Co., Chicago; Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, and A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Texas Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory will be principal speakers.

Plant Food Council Pledges Fertilizer Aid to Farmers

The fundamental economic importance and essentiality of agriculture provided the keynote for the first annual meeting of the American Plant Food Council, held June 23 to 25 in Hot Springs, Va. It was sounded from scientific, technical, commercial, social and political angles. The proceedings of the meeting showed clearly a recognition in the fertilizer industry of the need for and value of adequate service in the farmer's task of feeding the world with the least possible drain upon the fertility of the soil. "The Importance of Agriculture in Our Economy" was the topic of a special symposium at an "agricultural breakfast" June 25. The discussion was led by Dr. Paul Sanders, editor of the *Southern Planter*. A similar theme was carried through all the addresses to the general sessions.

C. A. Woodrum

Stating its recognition of the role of agriculture in "writing the peace," the council adopted a resolution pledging for the fertilizer industry:—

1. Its full energies and resources to the production of plantfood to meet agricultural needs just as rapidly as existing regulations are lifted and materials and labor are available to expand facilities.
2. Its full cooperation in encouraging farmers to conserve their soil and adopt improved land-use practices so that the maximum amount of food will be produced and the future welfare of the nation protected.

In recognition of the enormous task of supplying the food and fertilizer needs of a large part of the world and the effect of it on the supply of fertilizer for domestic use, the council adopted this resoultion:

Resolved by the American Plant Food Council, Inc., in session at Hot Springs, Virginia, this 25th day of June, 1946: That we urge farmers to purchase their supplies as they become available so that all facilities may be fully utilized throughout the year and maximum production assured. We also urge farmers to be patient where supplies cannot be made available until their immediate use is necessary.

It is one purpose of the council, said Clifton A. Woodrum, president, to provide the fertilizer industry with a positive, active, enlightened organization mainly for the task of correcting public misunderstanding of its economic role. The cooperation and assistance of small operators in the industry are especially desired with a view of their proper representation in Washington. A second purpose, Mr. Woodrum said, is to improve the fertilizer service to agriculture complementary to the properly governmental educative work in research and demonstration. As the industry dedicates itself to these tasks so will governmental controls be lifted.

The supply of fertilizer is not adequate to the new and increasing appreciation of its value to agriculture, but it will be soon, in Mr. Woodrum's opinion. The facilities of the industry are being expanded as rapidly as materials are available. These will be used to the limit to help agriculture in its big task of feeding the world.

Several applications for membership accepted at convention time were to be added to the fiscal year's enrollment of seventy-seven members, reported Harry B. Caldwell, secretary-treasurer. The positive program of the council had been vigorously pursued during the year in conferences, regional meetings attended by more than 800 persons, meetings with agri-

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Leather Chemists Install Oberlander

T. F. Oberlander, of Howe Brothers Company, Boston, was installed as president of the American Leather Chemists Association, at the annual meeting held at Lake George, N. Y. A. H. Winheim, of International Shoes, St. Louis, was named president-elect, and Fred O'Flaherty, of the Tanners Council Laboratories, University of Cincinnati, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the association council were E. B. Thorstensten, S. C. Foot Tanning Company, Red Wing, Minn. E. E. Doherty, Bona Allen, Inc., Buford, Ga., and R. B. Hobbs, Keystone Tanning & Glue Company, Ridgeway, Pa. J. H. Highberger, General Dyestuffs Corporation, New York, was re-elected to the council.

American Chemical Society Activities

Dr. Fred C. Koch, director of biochemical research at the Armour & Co. laboratories, and former head of the department of biochemistry at the University of Chicago, has been appointed general chairman of the 110th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Chicago, September 9-13. A. E. Schneider, also of the Armour Laboratories, has been named general assistant to Dr. Koch.

Vice-chairman to aid Dr. Koch will be Dr. Walter M. Urbain, Swift & Co.; Dr. Ervin W. Hopkins, Armour Laboratories; Professor Frank T. Gucker jr., Northwestern University; Dr. Everrett J. Hoffman, Armour Laboratories, and Professor Thomas F. Young, University of Chicago.

Committees Appointed

The society also appointed twenty-six standing committees for 1946-47 to

—*Continued from page 43*

FDA Extolled on 40th Birthday

President Truman joined government officials, lawyers, industry executives and consumer groups in acclaiming the benefits of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act at a fortieth anniversary national commemorative meeting, held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on June 25.

The president paid tribute to the men and women who pioneered the way for the legislation and these who worked "toward improving our standards in foods, drugs and cosmetics." he added:

It seems to me unique and notesworthy that participating in this observance will not only be representatives of the scientific, enforcement and judicial personnel concerned with the act's administration, and the consumer groups interested in its protective aspects, but also members of the industries subject to its regulatory features.

Charles Wesley Dunn, chairman of the Bar Association's section on food, drug and cosmetic laws, who presided, proclaimed the meeting the most important yet held on the law, and said passage of the original act was "an historic landmark in the social and economic progress of our country."

Recall Early Days

Watson B. Miller, administrator of the Federal Security Agency, which now directs enforcement of the act, recalled the days of the first stirring of public concern over the debasement of food and the tremendous business which developed in the sale of "patent" medicines, and added that he is "very much aware of the support the great majority of the food and drug manufacturers are giving today to effective administration of the law."

As amended in 1938, the law has today raised the standards of American food and drugs to the highest of any nation and has effected vast improvements, not to say revolutions, in the manufacture of these commodities, according to Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, present Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

Mrs. Anna K. Wiley, widow of Dr. Wiley, said her late husband would

—*Continued on page 59*

Health Adviser

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was one of the advisers, appointed by President Truman, to serve on the American delegation to the International Health Conference, held in New York recently.

. . . But is she wedded to your product?

WHAT MAKES a lady forsake all others and cling only unto "Product X?" Very often, the basis of her brand-loyalty is the superior taste or scent of the product!

So whatever you have to sell her . . . toothpaste or toiletries, lipsticks or hair lacquer, pills or pest killers . . . remember her allegiance may be wooed and won through the medium of PERFUME & FLAVOR OILS . . . for this is the alchemy that endows countless products with the magic of individualized flavor or odor personality.

* * *

As one of the world's great suppliers of Essential Oils, Concentrated Flavors and Perfuming Materials, MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC. can be of important service to you. Let us show you how distinctive odor or flavor can add sales-appeal to your product, old or new. The facilities of our laboratories and more than 50 years of specialized experience are available to you without obligation.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 27, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dmz., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .32 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dmz., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dmz...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dmz., c.l., divd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).
Acetonitrile, dmz., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dcmz., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.88
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.96
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works ....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
cure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broemer's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref'..gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref'..gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref'..gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref'..gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Salt, fib., dms., c.l., works.lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.90
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .28
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12¼- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Acid, lauric, dist., 95%, dms.lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0695- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220, acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.50 - 6.80
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. .....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.05
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., divd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16¼
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies..lb. .15½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .15½- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., ex. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .62½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs. .....lb. .63½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.84 - 5.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.19 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -43.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls.....lb. 1.99 - 2.07
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .2190 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2240- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .2090- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb. .2140- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .08¾- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E. divd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .652
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .62½- .65⅛
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53¼- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .562 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l. .....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .65⅛
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66½- .68¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order
[4]—General Preference Order
[5]—Conservation Order
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.72½ - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 17.76 - 17.79
tanks..gal. 17.65½ - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works..gal. 18.67½ - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 18.71 - 18.74
tanks..gal. 18.60½ - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660 - —
tanks, works..lb. .0760 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .31½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .44½ - —
tanks, dlvd..gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works..gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works..gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..long ton 80.00 - 83.30
Algarobilla price based on ocean freight at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib., dms..lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs..lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs..lb. .18 - .18½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs..lb. .47 - .48
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .43 Nom.
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret, dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½ - .28½
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .89½ - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .91½ - —
tanks, works..gal. .86½ - —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71½ - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1240 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1390 - —
tanks, works..lb. .1200 - —
Alphaxocopherol, amp..gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls..lb. .12½ - .18
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .33 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½ - .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. 10½ - .11
20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c., works..lb. .06½ - .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works, lb. .024 - .061
l.c.l., works..lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14½ - —
bbls., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼ - .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾ - .04
conc., 8-9¼% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½ - —
contract, works..lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works..lb. .19¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .75 - —
contract, works..lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls..lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾ - —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½ - —
Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .19½ - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l...lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l...lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .58 - .60
ink., 150-lb. dms..lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .58 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms..lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 8.75 - 12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton 59.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14½ - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton 61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys..lb. .05¼ - —
dms., c.l..lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l..lb. .02¼ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).ton 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l..lb. .0564 - —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .1080 - —
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..lb. .28 - —
dms..lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼ - .09½
cns..lb. .14¼ - .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[4] bbls..No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots..lb. 3.71 - —
jars..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[4] c.p. cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton 52.00 - —
bulk, same basis..ton 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls..lb. .23 - —
dms..lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs..No stocks
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½ - .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾ - —
monobasic, pure, bbls..lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms..lb. .34 - —
paste, dms..lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., works..lb. .18 - .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .07½ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls..lb. .75 - —
jars..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 150% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. 15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. 16½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. 14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots..lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works..lb. .42 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms..lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls..lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld..lb. 10¼ - —
Salt, dms., works..lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs..No stocks
Chinese, star..lb. .28 - .28½
Cyprus, bgs..No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures..lb. .48 - .49
Syrian, bgs..No stocks
Turkish, bgs..No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots..lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs..lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs..lb. .13½ - .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works..lb. .65 - —

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls..lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys..lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½ - .17½
Needle,[1,4] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16¼ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs..lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,4] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l..lb. .16¾ - —
Salt,[1,4] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,4] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17½ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots..oz. 23.20 - 28.70
Archil extract, bbls..lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..lb. .15½ - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 - 36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls..lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10½ - —
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots, lb. 1.53 - —
Metal, lump, c.l..lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls..lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l..lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetide, cs..lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton. 32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½ - —
California, dms., c.l..ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l..ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l..ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l..ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l..ton. 56.00 - —
Egyptian..ton. No stocks
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.00 - 32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06½ - .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05¾ - .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton. 27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton. 22.00 - 23.00
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 24.00 - 25.00
tanks, same basis..ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots..oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots..oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs..lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 95% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - 70.00
l.c.l., works..ton. 65.00 - 75.00
bbls., c.l., works..ton. 65.00 - 75.00
l.c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - 80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works..lb. .27½ - .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls..lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs..lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls..lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls..lb. .06½ - .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works..lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots..lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½ - .11½
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots..lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls..lb. .09½ - .10
kgs..lb. .12 - —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y..ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis..ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y..ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75, bgs., mines..ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34X $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines..ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms..lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Bensidin base, bbls..lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns..lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys..lb. .20¼ - .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns..lb. .60 - .75
dms..lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys..lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns..lb. 5.50 - 6.35
Formate, cns..lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Propionate, bots..lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots..lb. 2.85 - 3.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots..lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns..lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots..lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns..lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls..lb. .30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms..lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
95%, dms., works..lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works..lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
Beth root, bls..lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots..lb. 2.00 - —
jars..lb. 2.65 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots..lb. 2.61 - 2.90
jars..lb. 2.73 - —
Hydroxide, bots..lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns..lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots..lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots..lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns..lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots..lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots..lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns..lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots..lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms..lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns..lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots..lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms..lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots..lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans..lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots..lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms..lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns..lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½ - —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0525 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse..lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05625 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .07½ - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½ - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13½ - —
3, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15¾ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17¼ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .27¼ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .37¾ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .38½ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾ - —
Vine A, bbls..lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls..lb. .05¾ - —
kegs..lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls..lb. .33 - .34
Tree bark, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton. 40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood,[4,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., Chicago..lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —

OPD—7-1-1946

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

SPOT STOCK

ANILINE SALT
CETYL ALCOHOL
CITRIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
CHROMIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE
ETHYLENE DIAMINE
HEXYLRESORCINOL
LANOLIN
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
PARA-FORMALDEHYDE
PARAFFIN WAX
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
PRUSSIATE OF SODA
SODIUM BENZOATE
SODIUM CITRATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
STEARYL ALCOHOL
TARTARIC ACID
TALL OIL

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WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Blue, copper, green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefiag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99¼% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
Italian-type, bbls.. works.lb. .04¾- —

Brown, umber, burnt, Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns.. 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2085- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2085- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1935- —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .1985- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, divd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .51½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.92
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, divd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., divd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .90
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
divd .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., divd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .60
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .23½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3775- .4225
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls .....lb. .26 - .27
Laurate, bbls .....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dcz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding, grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs. 100 lbs.11.40 -12.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —

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POTASSIUM KF • HF BIFLUORIDE

POTASSIUM KF • 3HF POLYACID FLUORIDE

SOME POTENTIAL USES:

HEAT TREATING—Means of controlling the melting point of heat-treating salts.

GLASS—In etching glass or others silicon-bearing products. As "frosting" agents.

CERAMICS—As opacifiers. As materials to increase the fluidity and alter the melting point of the mix.

CHEMICAL PROCESSING Source of HF in dry form. For preparation of elemental fluorine by electrolysis.

ELECTRONICS—Special medium for etching quartz crystals.

MINING—Agents for digestion of insoluble ores.

METALLURGY—As ingredients in fluxes and pastes for welding, brazing or soldering. For surface preparation of aluminum and stainless steel before spot welding.

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Calcium silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .29
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
60%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.48
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 9.75 - —
powd., bxs.....lb.10.35 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .26 - .27
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Danish, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
futures, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
natural, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .92 - .93
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
3,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,800 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .44 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .33 - —
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .34¼- —

Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures..lb. .56 - .57
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
if released.....lb. .34½- .35
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .34½- .35
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .55 - .63
4-10-4, bls, futures.....lb. .53 - .54
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns.....lb.21.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.

Cellulose acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.41.50 -46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.44.50 -49.80
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.80
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works....ton.31.20 -33.15

Charcoal, pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point..ton.20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., wo.rks..100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay,[1] dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[5] standard. ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —

Spot Deliveries

ACETIC ACID 80%
A. P. ACETONE
BLEACHING POWDER
CITRIC ACID
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
CAUSTIC POTASH
RED LEAD PASTE
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
COPPER SULPHATE
OXALIC ACID
ZINC OXIDE American & French Process
CHROMIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
SODIUM SULPHIDE

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., e.l.	lb.	.05½	—
contracts	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.32	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.35	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	2.16
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	2.16
Chrome acetate, powd., 32% Cr., bbls., works.	lb.	.32	.34
ton lots, works	lb.	.30	.33
solut., 9%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½	—
Chrome fluoride, bbls., works.	lb.	.24	.27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02	6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	cs.	No prices	
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works.	lb.	2.70	2.80
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	cs.	No prices	
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	cs.	No prices	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No prices	
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	2.70	2.80
standard, dms., works	lb.	2.50	2.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	.85	1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., futures	lb.	.5700	—
OO, bls, futures	lb.	.5820	—
OOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5900	—
OOOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5960	—
No. 1, bls., futures	lb.	.5625	—
2, bls., futures	lb.	.5635	—
3, bls., futures	lb.	.5535	—
4, bls., futures	lb.	.5335	—
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	8.75	Nom.
Citrine, ointment, jars	lb.	.95	1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.14¾	.15¼
futures, bls	lb.	.14½	.15
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.15½	.16
futures, bls	lb.	.15	.15½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.50	.55
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	3.25	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	5.75	—
tanks, works	gal.	.07½	.08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25	—
tanks, works	gal.	.08½	—
water-gas, crude, 55 gal., dms., c.l., works.	bbl.	3.25	—
l.c.l., works	db.	5.75	—
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	dm.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	9.25	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.83¾	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.25	—
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms.	lb.	.32	.35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	.44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.46	.47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.47	.48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.	lb.	.35	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	.81
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.23	.28
blue, bls.	lb.	.24	.25
Colchinine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23	.29½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	.22
cns.	lb.	.25	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.52	.53
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.70	.72
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.17	.18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.95	1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.	lb.	.23¼	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27	—
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½	.20¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.25
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	.17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.24	.28
Iodide, bots.	lb.	.24	.28
Metal,[1] electrolytic	lb.	.14¾	—
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	.17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼	.20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.23½	.26½
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.19	.20
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.21	.24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	.20
Resinate, precip., 5.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.13½	.16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.80	6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.85	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Indian bgs.	lb.	No Stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Peru, bgs.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Corn silk, bls.	lb.	.45	.46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905	—
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.825	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.221	—
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.271	—
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.07	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.92	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.20	—
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	39.00	-44.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.90	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80	.81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.51½	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.52	.52½
imported, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10	2.80
Coaltar (see Cresol).			
Oil,[8] coaltar, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½	—
refined, dms., c.l., works,	gal.	.247	.3325
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.26	.35
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18	.18½
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141	—
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.55	1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.	lb.	.60	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.31	.32
Cresol,[9] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10½	0½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11	
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18	—
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.50	9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.45	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.36	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culvers root, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.34½	.35
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs., futures	lb.	.33	.34
Syrian, bgs., futures	lb.	.33	.35½
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamide,[3] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton.	1.62½	—	
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis.	unit-ton.	1.52½	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼	—
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.21	.23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	.32
tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.,	gal.	.97	—

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.45	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
tins, smaller lots, works.	lb.	.55	.60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.34	.35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	35.75	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.22	.26
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.24	.26
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			

WET STRENGTH PAPER MADE WITH PAREZ* RESIN 607 AIDS FROZEN FOOD LOCKER INDUSTRY

A big factor in the growth of the frozen food locker industry has been the development of a satisfactory wet strength locker paper. Use of wet strength paper makes it possible for locker operators to strip meats of their wrappers in one piece instead of scraping many separate pieces of paper when non-wet-strength paper tears. Also, with home quick freeze units, wet strength paper wrappers will withstand repeated handling without failure.

Many durably efficient types of locker paper are now being made with Cyanamid's melamine paper resin, PAREZ Resin 607, which imparts this necessary and invaluable wet strength. PAREZ Resin 607 also provides improved dry strength and fold endurance. Paper stocks can be produced by simply adding PAREZ Resin 607 in the regular paper manufacturing process.

We shall be glad to work with paper manufacturers who are interested in the production of wet strength paper for frozen food lockers or other uses, and to assist in mill trials of PAREZ Resin 607.

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(*Left*) **FOR HOME QUICK FREEZE LOCKER UNITS,** where it is common practice for the user to thaw, unwrap, remove portions of meat, fruit, or vegetables, rewrap remainder, and replace package in the freezing unit, wet strength PAREZ Resin-treated paper wrappers will withstand such handling without failure.

(*Left and above*) **IN COMMERCIAL FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS** wet strength paper made with PAREZ Resin 607 saves time and trouble since it can be stripped off the food without tearing. Based on the present average of users per plant, it is estimated that within a few years there will be 25,000 plants and 11,000,000 lockers in use, serving 38,000,000 individuals.

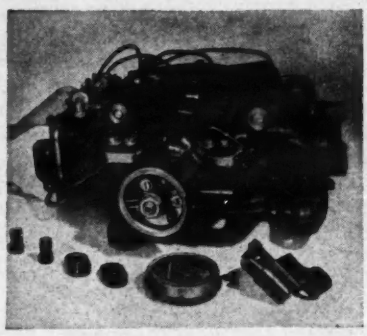
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 4.50 - 5.85
laboratory grade, bots.....
100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2300
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .2220- .2256
tanks, divd. .....lb. .2070- .2106
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .18
nat. bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast. ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2550- .2909
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2750- .3109
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2000- .2359
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2409
tanks, works.....lb. .1900- .2259
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5000- .5370
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5050- .5420
tanks, works.....lb. .4900- .5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .93 - 1.08
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).

Dichloroethyl ether,[7] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[8] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E...lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .35 - —
redd., 90%, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[4] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural, afloat, bgs...lb. .10 - .10½
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phathalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[4] destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .56 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .53 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .25 - .27
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - .27
Divi-divi,[1,9] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.70.00 -71.00
25% tannin, c.l., same basis.. ton.68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .20 - .25
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP. cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.60 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 12, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
42 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .25 - .28
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
242 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .90 - .95
249 Fast cyanin 8R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
309 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .85 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange S.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .72
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
lb. .35 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
530 Direct fast black FF.lb. .35 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
562 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
602 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
604 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
606 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
612 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .72
614 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20%, paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black .....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue .....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon ....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan .....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive .....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow ....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 5c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives ...lb. .38 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base...lb.15.00 - —
1072 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.60 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I .....lb. .75 - —
Red shade .....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II .....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV .....lb. .55 - —
680 Oil violet .....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb.*6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 5c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.95 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1084 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
1130 Indigotin IA.....lb. .35 - —

CHEMICAL NEWSFRONT



(*Left and above*) **INSULATION PARTS** made of MELMAC* plastic, product of Cyanamid's Plastics Division, are now being installed on motors of electrically operated National Cash Register machines to eliminate costly repairs and involved service charges, and are being used as replacements for breakdowns in the field. Tests show that MELMAC parts operate more dependably than those formerly used. Because of high arc resistance and good insulating properties they do not break down under arcing caused by dust and oil.

(*Above*) **AN IMPROVED CHEMICAL PLASTICIZER** for processing of GR-S (above left), natural rubber (above right), and mixtures of the two, has now been developed by Cyanamid. PEPTON** 22 Plasticizer, a non-staining, non-toxic peptizer is the result of years of research to solve the problem of obtaining desired plasticity in rubber compositions. Large-scale commercial production of PEPTON 22 is now under way, in the meantime pilot plant quantities are available for experimental purposes. A copy of our new 56-page technical bulletin will be sent on request.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **Trade-mark

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (price in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G.....lb. .47 - .63
234 Resorcin brown Y.....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
512 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .53
785 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malacrite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .53 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .26 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoulene yellow.. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .65 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.04 - 1.10
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .58
select, bndls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.53.50 -56.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —
hydrous, bots, 100 ozs...oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. 03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —

Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

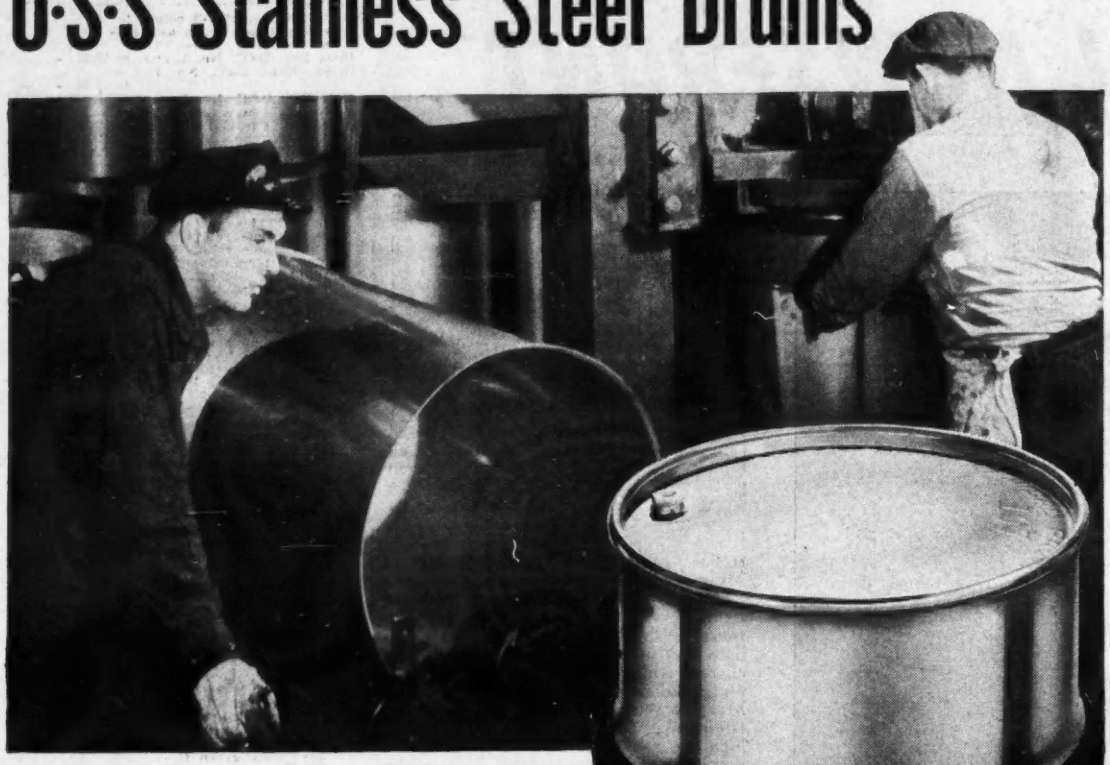
Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .14
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .63
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-85%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1325- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1175- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .1325
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1375
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1225
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .13 - .1345
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1350- .1395
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .1245
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09¾- —
N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .52
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dvid. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.90
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .53 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E... .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14¼- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .12¼- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15¼- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .90 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochlorides, bots..oz.19.80 -19.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 2.95
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh, ton.17.00 -20.00
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.75
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .19 - .19¼
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13¼- .13
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14¼- .11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.25 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .28
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.82.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.88.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.74.00 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.33.000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0620- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .0620- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .58

U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums



Food products, acids, drugs, chemicals, syrups, soft drinks, and similar products are handled ideally by U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums. Their resistance to corrosion, their higher tensile strength, and the ease with which they are kept clean and sanitary result in longer life and greater economy than is possible with ordinary steel drums. As the largest manufacturer of Stainless Steel Drums, our extensive experience and technical knowledge are at your service.

U·S·S Steel Drums are also available in galvanized, tinned, painted, and decorated finishes. Rubber hoops shown on this Stainless Steel Drum are our own special, patented device.

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BOYLE MANUFACTURING DIVISION, *Los Angeles and Alameda, California*
PETROLEUM IRON WORKS DIVISION, *Sharon, Pa., Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas*

UNITED STATES STEEL

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BOSTON CHICAGO CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND GLOVERSVILLE PHILADELPHIA

Fuller's earth,[1] dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50 - 15.00
Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works	lb.	.15½ - —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½ - .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.	lb.	.15½ - .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.09½ - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.18½ - .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½ - —

G

Gall salt, bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No stocks
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Gammapicoline, 96%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.35 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks,	gal.	.05¾ - —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.0690 - —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.0570 - .0635
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.04¾ - .05¼
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06¾ - .07⅛
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks	gal.	.02¾ - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - .97
export, cs.	lb.	1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.		
Gelsenium root, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Geraniol, 95-97%, cns., dms.	lb.	No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.15 - .15½
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs.	lb.	.16½ - .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.15½ - .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .25½
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.18½ - .19
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15½ - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.14½ - .15¼
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).		
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16 - .23
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½ - .22½
36/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .24
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½ - .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.		
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.19 - .26¼
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c., over bgs.		
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 86%, to refiners, tanks.	lb.	.12¾ - —
soapiye, 80%, tanks.	lb.	.11½ - —
dynamite, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½ - .18¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼ - .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½ - .18¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼ - .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¾ - —
tanks	lb.	.18½ - —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼ - —
tanks	lb.	.18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾ - —
tanks	lb.	.17⅜ - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - .27½
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins, frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bats.	oz.	20.75 - 21.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75 - 19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50 - 14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.	lb.	.04½ - —
70-75%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05½ - —
80-85%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07 - —
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose	lb.	.08¼ - —
White, choice, loose	lb.	.08¾ - —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).		
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works.	lb.	3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.24 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.26 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.26½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.27 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.27½ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.28½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.29½ - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.31 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.32½ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33½ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¾ - —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼ - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾ - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼ - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10½ - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½ - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20 - —
71-75%, bbls. same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
Chrome green prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks.	lb.	.34 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works.	lb.	.85 - —
toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).		
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).		
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).		
Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.	lb.	.32 - .34
Wood, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys.	lb.	1.69 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms.	lb.	2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).		
Aloe (see A).		
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	14¼ - .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .29
Asafetida (see A).		
Asphaltum (see A).		
Gum, benzoin, artificial, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).		
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).		
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).		
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Ester,[1] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1300 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.	lb.	.1325 - —
other points, same basis.	lb.	.1400 - —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.1050 - .1075
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.	lb.	No stocks
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).		
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.21 - .80
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.50 - .60
Mastic, cs.	lb.	3.50 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.46 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12 - .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.28 - .45
Opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.85 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.50 - 3.65
No. 3, cs.	lb.	3.10 - 3.35
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).		
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	21.65 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works, ton. 15.90 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton. 14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.00 - 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz. 20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .80 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .75 - 1.00
leaves, bgs. .....lb. .74 - .75

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 8% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .18 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17½- —

Iron sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .17
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .35
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .89 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol[7] (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

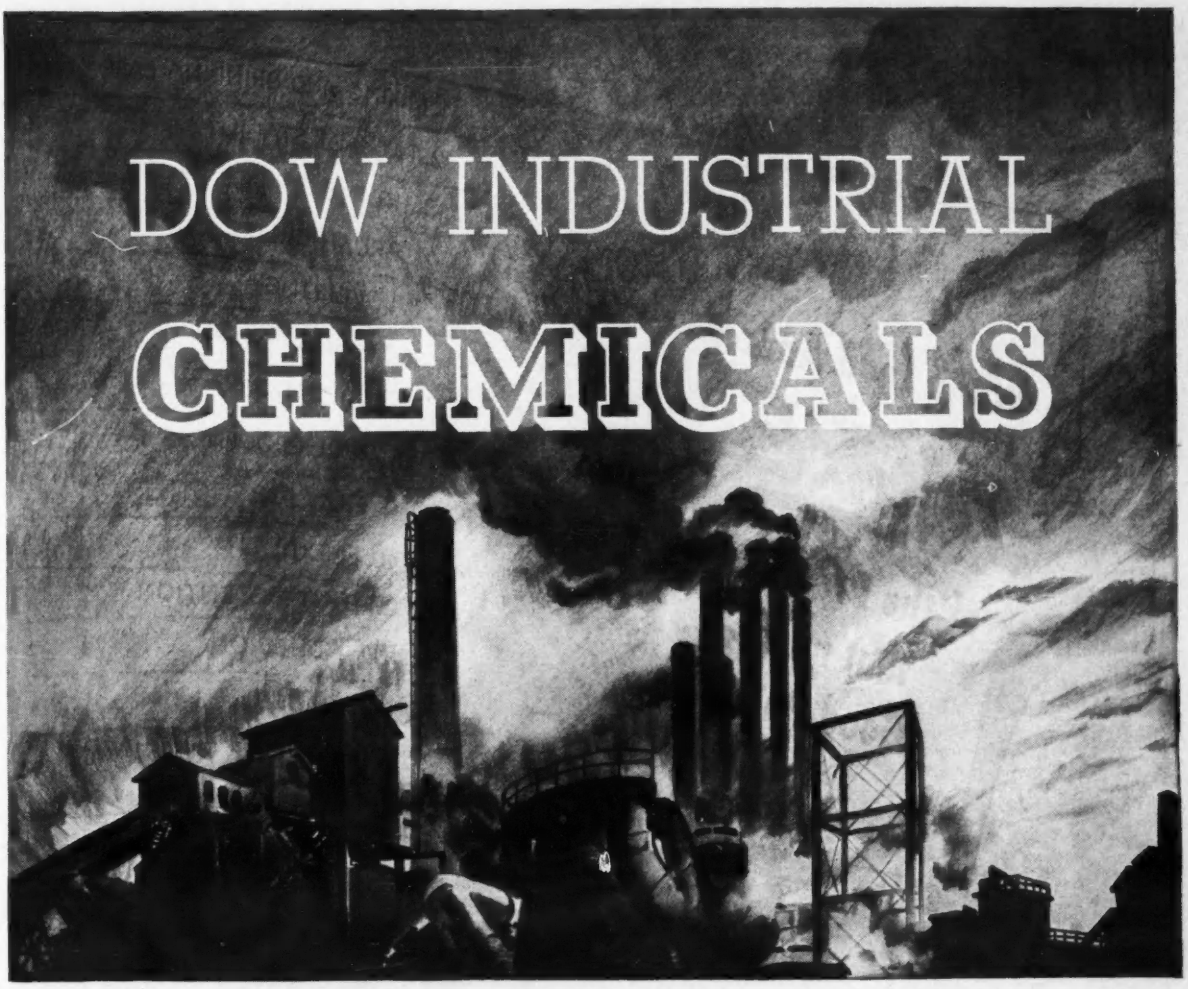
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .35 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ariz., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .05
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .19 - .11
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton. 95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. 16475- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1475- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, fair, bls.....lb. .12½- .12¾
good, bls.....lb. .12¾- .13⅛
Turkish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .43
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic powder, 2-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. 19 - .23
standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, 2-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l...lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. 16½- .20
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .23½- .23½



Sodium Sulphide—one of over 500 Dow Chemicals Serving American Industry

Throughout the vast industrial network of America flow essential chemical raw materials supplied by Dow. One of these important Dow Industrial Chemicals is Sodium Sulphide. Supplied as flake and solid, 60-62%, Dow Sodium Sulphide conforms in every way to the high standards of quality and uniformity that are the heritage of Dow's years of experience in large-scale, carefully controlled chemical production.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago
St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

Caustic Soda • Aniline Oil
Glycols • Chlorides
Epsom Salt • Phenol
Carbon Tetrachloride
and more than 75 others.

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Lead arsenate, standard powder, ¼-lb. btns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.		
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.09¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fb. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.	lb.	2.60 - —
jars	lb.	2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[1,5] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	*No stocks*
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb.	lb.	.14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10½- —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.11⅛- —
other points	lb.	.11 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.11⅝- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12⅛- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11⅝- —
other points	lb.	.11¾- —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.11½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
other points	lb.	.11¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12⅝- —
other points	lb.	.11¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
other points	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
other points	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12½- —
other points	lb.	.12 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Lead, silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.81 - .90
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.09¾- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.10¼- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08½- —
other points	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.14½- .15
painters, kgs.	lb.	.13½- .14
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.30½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.40 - .42
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	6.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	6.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas.	ton.	6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	—
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.	ton.	10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.	ton.	10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.75 - 7.90
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	8.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	59.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah., Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10¼- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.30 - —
jars	lb.	5.05 - —
Stearate, fb. dms., works.	lb.	.50 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0565- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0565- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., whs.	oz.	25.50 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¼- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.22¼- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¾- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼- .64½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin	lb.	12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75

What comes off the end of your customer's brush depends on what you put into your product.

* * *

Run your eye over the list above and see if you don't agree that these features are *all* mighty important to you or your customers.

* * *

You get all 14 of these properties from one pigment — Basic Carbonate White Lead!

* * *

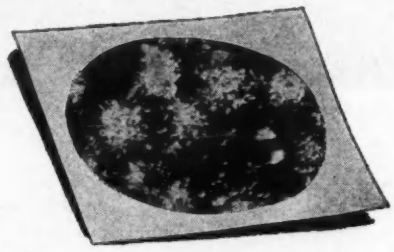
A number of the advantages White Lead imparts to paint come from its unique ability to form "lead soaps" — as explained at the right.

* * *

Look into the many ways White Lead helps make better house paint.

* * *

Our technical staff will be glad to advise how Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads fit into formulations. Their recommendations are backed up by 28 years of outdoor exposure tests —the longest continuous paint fence experience on record.



Lead Soaps Give These "Pluses"

Many of White Lead's advantages in paint-making result from the "lead soaps" formed when this pigment reacts with oil. As shown in the photomicrograph above, each fibrous lead soap structure has a nucleous, from which radiate multiple projections. These soap formations mechanically reinforce the paint film, giving it greater toughness and weather resistance.

They also allow movement all along their intermeshing projections. This action helps prevent the ruptures to which a hard unyielding film is subject—improves both elasticity and adhesion.

The tendency of White Lead to react with linseed oil also explains why this pigment wets easily and thus mixes and grinds well.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY — *New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco; Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.); Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.)*

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.	lb.	.153	- .19
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½	- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09½	- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09	- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.10½	- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ½c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	82.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	89.00	-42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	- .80
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.85
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.82	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.81	- .92
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts	lb.	.87	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.42	- —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	38.75	- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	-32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .41
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .51
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.32	- .34
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½	- —
Arsenate,[1] bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .19
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.	lb.	.14	- .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75	-79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00	- —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.15	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	- —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70	- —
jars	lb.	5.55	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16	- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	No stocks	
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04	- .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati	ton.	68.50	- —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09	- —
Mangrove bark,[1,6] E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports.	ton.	58.00	-60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mannitol,[8] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.25	- .28
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Menadione, USP, bots., works.	gram.	.10	- —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	7.75	- 8.00
synthetic, tech, cns.	lb.	No prices	
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	No prices	
racemic, cns.	lb.	6.10	- 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70	- .77
30%, pails	lb.	1.30	- —
50%, pails	lb.	1.88	- 1.96
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, dms.	lb.	2.59	- 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, cryst., powd.	lb.	3.86	- —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.30	- —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.38	- —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.94	- 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk, dms.	lb.	1.66	- 1.76
Mesityl oxide dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½	- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3¾x3¾ in.,	pkg.	15.00	- —
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70	- —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —

Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31	- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.39	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43	- —
3, dlvd. S. P. and L. A.	gal.	.41	- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½	- —
Methanol, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29	- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
10 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- .15½
10 dms.	lb.	.13½	- .16⅝
1-9 dms.	lb.	.14½	- .17⅝
Acetate, CP, 97-98%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½	- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11	- .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12	- .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½	- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½	- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07	- .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½	- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½	- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06	- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07	- —
Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½	- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60	- —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63	- —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.65	- —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.67	- —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.69	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.96	- —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.83	- —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.70	- —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.88	- —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.00	- —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.62	- —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.64	- —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.64½	- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1,	gal.	.51	- —
Zone 2	gal.	.52	- —
Zone 3	gal.	.53½	- —
Zone 4	gal.	.54½	- —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.½	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.57	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.58	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½	- —
tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.45½	- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, dms.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
bots., cns.	lb.	2.20	- 2.35
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.48	- .51
Bensoate, cns.	lb.	.45	- .47
cyls.	lb.	.65	- .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.	lb.	.32	- —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36	- —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.36	- —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.31	- —

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Methyl chloride, refrig., tanks, service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point, prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.). fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .16
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. 15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .31½- .32¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .32½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .90 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.90 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .97 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
oriental, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .30 Nom.
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .33½
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .30 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, same basis.....ton.49.00 -50.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - .036
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
crude, dms., 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. kilo.11.00 -11.50
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec. 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

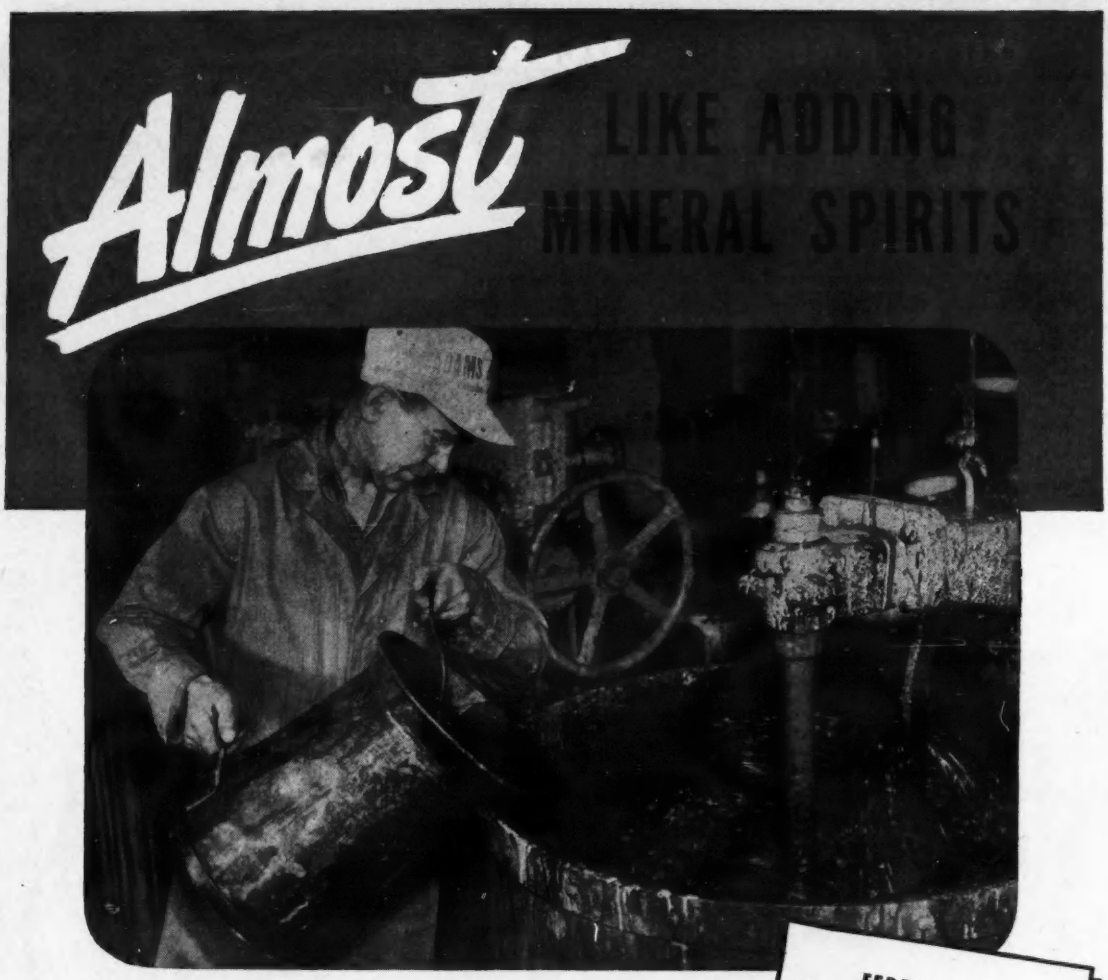
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 2.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - .3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .53
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .50 - .52
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bgs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .12 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .55 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —



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Products of wartime research, Ferro's new driers: Manganese Naphthenate 6% and Cobalt Naphthenate 6% (plus Ferro's Lead Naphthenate 24%, also an "A" viscosity product) not only have exceedingly good dispersion qualities—but their improved solubility makes them unexcelled in drying activity . . . so essential when blending with other ingredients.

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FERRO'S NEW MANGANESE NAPHTHENATE
NOW 2/3 LIGHTER IN COLOR

In addition to its low viscosity, Ferro's new 6% Manganese Naphthenate is now two-thirds lighter in color (measuring No. 18 on the Gardner Scale). This will permit larger quantities of Manganese to be used without excessive staining.

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UNION COMMERCE BUILDING • CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

Oil, bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .12 - .28
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks .....lb. .1490- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1935- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1835- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¼- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12⅝- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, Bark oil, lots,....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[3,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0585- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0985- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0585- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0985
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .85 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.50 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1503- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks,[4] dlvd. E.lb. .03¼- —
Cottonseed,[3,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¼- .12½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16¾- .17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, 80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.18 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.90
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .20 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.18.00 -19.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.75
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.60 Nom.
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns....lb. .85 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb.11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.14.50 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.60 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....bl. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.60 - 5.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.14.00 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1650
tanks .....lb. .1478- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1460- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1420- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .22 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .15 - .16

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Pa., bright stock, 145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oil, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - .21
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .22 - .23
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mineral, white (see Oil, white)
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0695- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls..... ...gal. 1.80 - 1.85
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.65 - 1.70
pure, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -325.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.105.00 -325.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[4] Calif., 24%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms.....gal. —
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —

Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
60% (48% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (66% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0685- —
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0695 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .06½- —
120/125 pour, same basis.gal. .06¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13⅛
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1578- .1578
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 2.25 - 2.50
import, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.80 - 7.40
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 7.85
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks

Oil, petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.85 - 8.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 5.75 - 5.75
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .62 - .69½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .23½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .20 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk.....lb. .13 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16½- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ten lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ten lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz 31.25 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Newly Developed AROMATIC CHEMICALS

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

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A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

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Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

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A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

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Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

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Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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CYCLAMAL—An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal. Five Times stronger. Economical to use.

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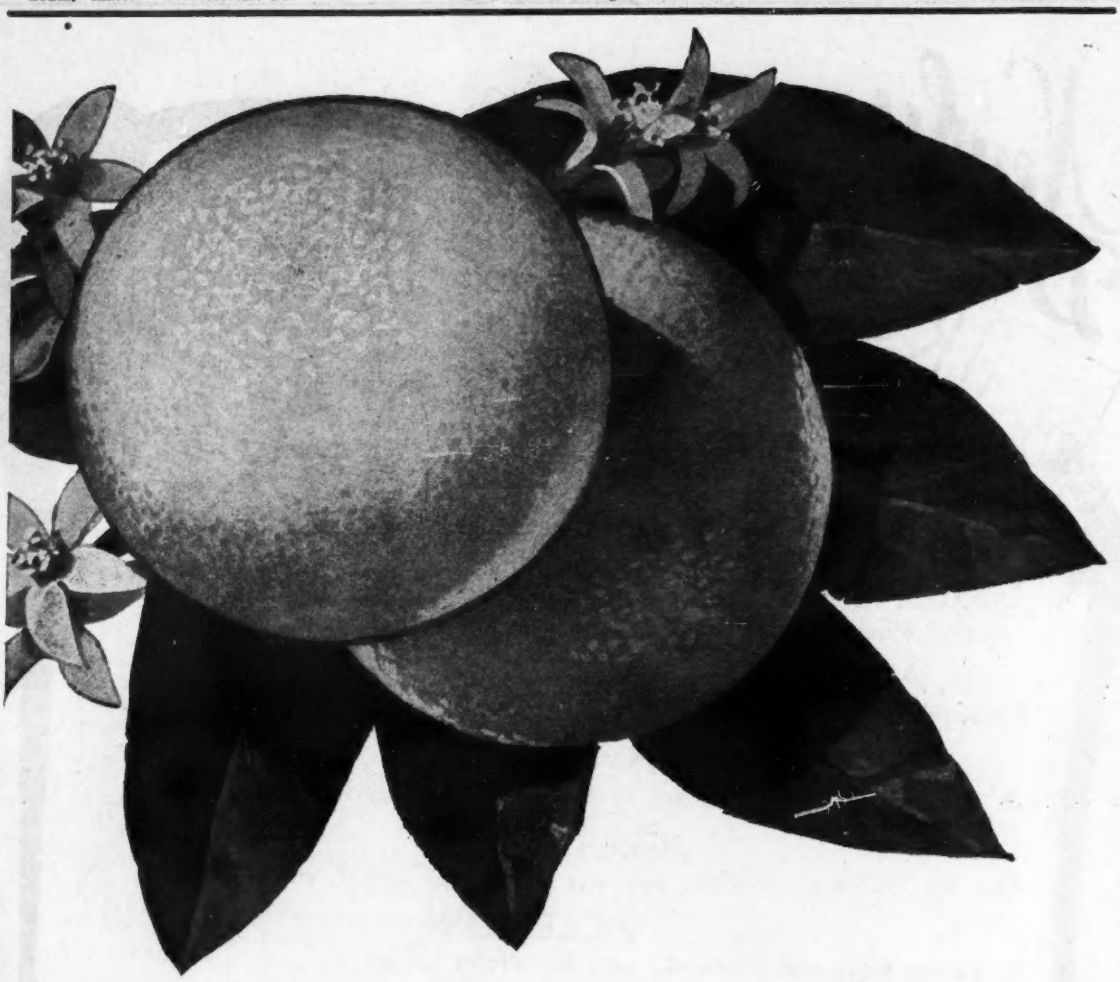
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT ST., W., WINDSOR, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66 -	—
2nd rectified, dms.	gal.	.69 -	—
3rd rectified, dms.	gal.	.72 -	—
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.75 -	5.35
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	6.25 -	—
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.50 -	3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	11.15 -	11.35
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089 -	—
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1400-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1600-	—
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300-	—
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Sassafras, natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.20
artificial, dms.	lb.	.80 -	.90
Savin, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 -	—
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports.	lb.	.089 -	—
Sesame,[1,7] tanks	lb.	.1480-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.2185-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.22 -	.23
tanks, works	gal.	.15 -	.16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms.	lb.	.1260 -	.1325
tanks	lb.	.1250-	—
crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.1175-	—
deod., Winter, tanks	lb.	.1260-	—
ref., dms.	lb.	.1500-	.1540
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	5.50 -	—
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1445-	—
natural, 46°, dms.	lb.	.1510-	.1611
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 -	2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks	lb.	.1435-	—
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	7.25
South, cns.	lb.	2.60 -	3.25
Oil, tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	53.65 -	55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	56.65 -	58.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -	45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	.05½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities	gal.	.33¾-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29¾-	—
tanks, divd. E. cities	gal.	.27 -	—
rectified, USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½-	—
Tar acid (see 7).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.60 -	3.05
white, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.	lb.	.30 -	.32½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	.41
tanks	lb.	.32½-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.36 -	.39
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	37.50 -	43.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Winter bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -	13.50
White mineral, tech., 80-85 vis., dms., incl., c.l.	gal.	.37 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.40 -	.44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.38 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.41 -	.45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.40 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.43 -	.47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l.	gal.	.49 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.53 -	.56
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.51 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.54 -	.58
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.52 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 -	.59
Oil, white, mineral, USP, 200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.56 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.59 -	.63
235/245 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.	gal.	.64 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.67 -	.71
65, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco	gal.	.42 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.44 -	.47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.51½-	—
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.53½-	.56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.59 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.61 -	.64
190 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.62½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.64½-	.67½
240 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco	gal.	.74 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	gal.	.76 -	.79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	12.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	5.60 -	5.10
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	19.00 -	24.50
first, bots.	lb.	14.50 -	19.50
second, bots.	lb.	11.00 -	14.50
third, bots.	lb.	6.00 -	9.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago	lb.	.1061-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00 -	9.50
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50 -	—
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	7.00 -	—
Olivine spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	5.00 -	—
Opium gum, USP, cns., 60-lb. lots.	lb.	12.00 -	—
25-lb. lots	lb.	12.25 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	12.50 -	13.05
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, cadmium, octanide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.80 -	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.17½-	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline, toner[1]	lb.	1.05 -	—
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.42 -	—
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.80 -	1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.13¾-	—
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.14 -	—
other points	lb.	.13½-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.15 -	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.14½-	—
other points	lb.	.14 -	—
Orange flowers, cs.	lb.	.46 -	.48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.13¼-	.13⅝
sweet, bls.	lb.	.13½-	.14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.09⅝-	.10¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Verona, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Orthochloraniliu, dms.	lb.	.90 -	—
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.25 -	.27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.18
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.17
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniliu, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
grade B, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.35 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.29 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
small lots, works	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 -	7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika,[4] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.37 -	.37½
Portugese, bgs.	lb.	.38 -	.40½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	.27
Paracresol, bbls., works	lb.	.41 -	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545-	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼-	—
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 -	—
120-122 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520-	—
122-124 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0520-	—
125-127 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0560-	—
127-129 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585-	—
128-130 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0585-	—
130-132 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0615-	—
132-134 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0640-	—
135-137 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0715-	—
140-142 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.0610-	—
146-148 ASTM, refinery	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 -	—
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35 -	.45
Paranitroaniliu, kgs., works	lb.	.41 -	.42
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48 -	—
Paris green,[3] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	.27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	.28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units		.60 -	.75
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.30 -	.35
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., divd.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller containers	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—



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OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Pentane, 28°-30°, laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½- .07¾
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[4,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.15 - .15½
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.15¾- .16¼
25 to 49 bgs.	lb.	.16¼- .16¾
5 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.16¾- .17
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.48 - .49
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Mexican, long	lb.	.43 - .44
White,[4,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.23 - .23½
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0885- .0950
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0932- .0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926- .0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.021 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.022 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.026 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	1.02 - 1.62
Illinois	bbl.	1.47 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.42 - 1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.96 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.95 - 1.35
Pennsylvania, lower field.	bbl.	2.98 - 3.10
Upper field.	bbl.	1.41 - 2.75
Texas, East	bbl.	1.35 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.10 - 1.53
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.11 - 1.35
Panhandle	bbl.	.90 - 1.32
West	bbl.	.90 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	.95 - 1.35
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., divd.. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
Fuel oil,[1] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.04¼- —
No. 3	gal.	.04 - —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.057 - —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04¾- —
range	gal.	.05¾- —
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04¼- —
No. 3	gal.	.04 - —
range	gal.	.04¼- —
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	1.23 - —
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04¾- —
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04¼- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04¼- —
No. 3	gal.	.04 - —
No. 6	bbl.	1.18 - —
range	gal.	.04¼- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06675- .06925
No. 2	gal.	.0625- .06875
No. 3	gal.	.0625- .06875
36-40 gravity	gal.	.05¾- .06¾
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.22 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.765 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Fall River, Mass.	bbl.	1.735 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.735 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.68 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.765 - —
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.765 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.735 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.68 - —
Tiverton, R. I.	bbl.	1.735 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.68 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11¼- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11¾- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 168-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks, refinery	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.06¼- .06½
Gulf coast, tanks	gal.	.06¼- —
tankwagons, Baltimore	gal.	.1210- —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1480- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1150- —
Detroit	gal.	.1280- —
Hartford	gal.	.1480- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.13 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16 - .225
No. 30, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17 - .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17½- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.23 - —
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points.	gal.	.24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.41 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at refinery, Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	lb.	.07½- .07½
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.126 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—		
California (San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1560- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, at refinery, Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Toluol, tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.27 - —
Xylol, tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.39 - —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.83 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00

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Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 6.85 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, 5lb. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., 5lb. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 65%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine,c.l..... long ton. 2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
Phosphate rock, Tennessee, brown, refinery, grd., 31% P_2O_5, same basis..short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorpheus, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow, cns.....lb. .33 - .38
dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. dms.....lb. .12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 6.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25½
Pinetar, retort, dms incl., c.l., works, dlvd. E..gal. .31 - .37½
l.c.l., works dms. incl..gal. .32 -
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Pitch, cottonseed, dms., works. lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. .....lb.10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Danish, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
Dutch .....lb. .29 - .30
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Potash abietate.....lb. .60 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l, works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1015- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .23 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Potash carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.. ...lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.65½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid .....100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.98¼- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
works, frt. alld..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .09½
Chromate, bgs.....lb. .24 - .26
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb .11¾ - .12
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - .12
export, 1 tn 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. 33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53¼- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20½
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms lb. .62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.90
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.28.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb .40 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb bls.. .....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice,[1] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple laks (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —

Even a streamliner has to take a "Saturday Night" bath to keep sleek and shiny . . . and that's no small undertaking. It's usually accomplished by swabbing the stainless steel exterior with an acidic cleaning solution which is subsequently rinsed off with water.

One large railroad company recently observed that ordinary cleaners did not provide the desired cleaning action. Furthermore, there was definite evidence of corrosion. Investigation by Victor's research laboratories revealed that of all acids tested only a dilute solution of phosphoric acid would efficiently clean the cars and restore the bright finish of stainless steel without harmful corrosive action.

Solving production or maintenance problems with phosphorous compounds is a major activity of Victor's research laboratories. Next time *you* are confronted with a problem, think first of Victor. It pays!

Got a Problem?

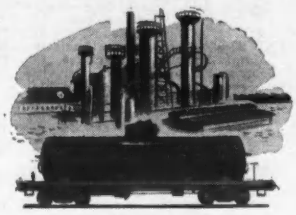
THINK FIRST OF

VICTOR CHEMICALS

PARTIAL LIST OF VICTOR CHEMICALS

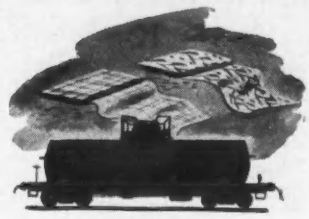
Acids . . . formic, metaphosphoric, oxalic, phosphoric, polyphosphoric.
Formates . . . aluminum, sodium, sodium boro-.
Metaphosphates . . . aluminum, ethyl.
Orthophosphates . . . ammonium, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium.
Oxalates . . . calcium, sodium.
Phosphorus . . . (yellow)
Ferrophosphorus
Phosphorus Compounds . . . chlorides, pentoxide, organics.
Pyrophosphates . . . calcium, sodium acid, sodium iron, tetrapotassium, tetrasodium.
Sulphates . . . magnesium, sodium aluminum.
Wetting Agents

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Ill.
NEW YORK, N. Y.; KANSAS CITY, MO.; ST. LOUIS, MO.; NASHVILLE, TENN.; GREENSBORO, N. C.
PLANTS: NASHVILLE, TENN.; MT. PLEASANT, TENN.; CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.; VICTOR, FLA.



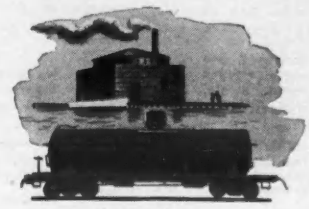
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



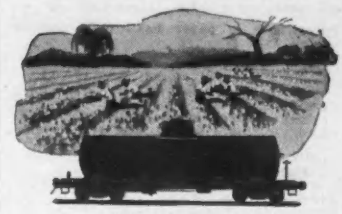
CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.



COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steam coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

TANK CARS

Tank car transportation of liquids in bulk, pioneered by General American has proved its versatility, its efficiency, its economy.

The General American fleet comprises more than 37,000 specialized tank cars . . . 207 different types of tank cars . . . designed for the safe and swift hauling of an almost infinite variety of liquids.

General American's strategically located offices, plants, and repair shops keep these tank cars at your service; provide you with precisely the type of tank cars you want, *when* you want them, *where* you want them.

If your problem is the transportation of liquids in bulk, let the nearest General American office help you.

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICE: 135 South La Salle Street • Chicago 3, Illinois

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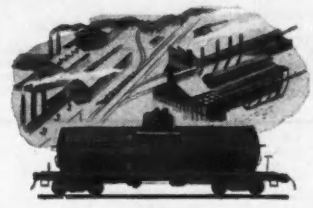
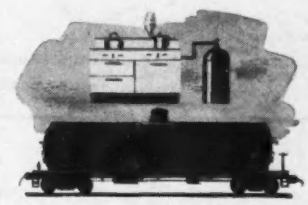
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION CHICAGO.



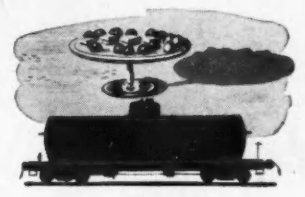
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



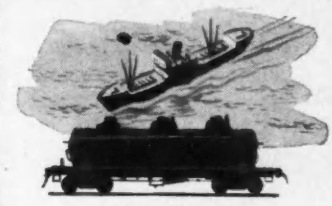
PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.



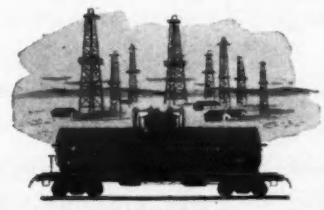
GLUCOSE

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.



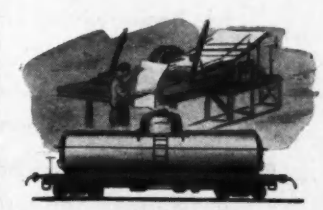
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



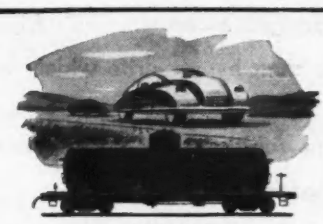
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



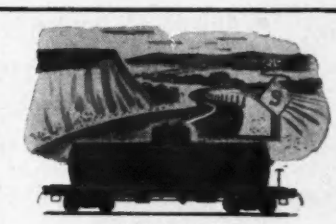
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



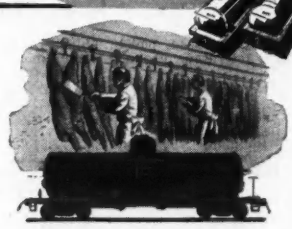
GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.



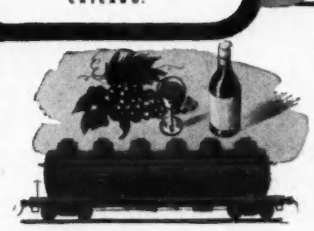
ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



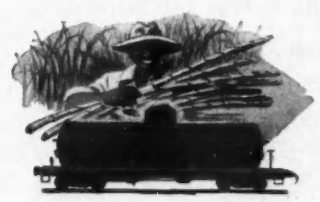
LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



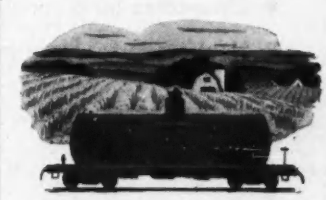
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equaid..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. lon ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.00
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 62% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06625
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
Quebracho extract, dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04375- .0500
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on freight and $1 insurance per long ton. $12
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .25 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.98.00 -100.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[2] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[2] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Asenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Quinine salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[2] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .84½- .89

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .62 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Red, cadmium, selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09½
reduced, 65% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06½- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .065 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs. works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Rosin, gum,[1]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.67 - 6.70½
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.74 - 6.77½
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.27 - 7.30½
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.37 - 7.40½
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.41 - 7.44½
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46½
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46½
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.50½
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.49 - 7.52½
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - 7.66½
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.90 - 7.92½
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20½
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20½
Wood,[1] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.39.50 -40.00
not NF, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Pacific coast..lb. .22 - .23
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .22 - .23
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
fair, bls., futures.....lb. .16½- .19
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .37½- .38
Greek, bls. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .96
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).

CHEMICAL BALANCE

FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS Mathieson has been known as a leading producer of heavy chemicals, the basic raw materials of industry . . . caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, ammonia, liquid chlorine. But meanwhile, Mathieson has been diversifying . . . has been building an ever-growing family of chemical specialties.

- **There's Sodium Chlorite, for instance, a remarkable bleaching and oxidizing agent (an exclusive development of the Mathieson research staff) . . .**
- **There's Chlorine Dioxide, co-product of Sodium Chlorite, which is performing such wonders removing tastes and odors from municipal water supplies . . .**
- **There's Sodium Methylate, used in the preparation of sulfa drugs, barbiturates, vitamins, and organic intermediates . . .**
- **And there's Dry Ice, the modern low-temperature refrigerant . . .**
- **There's HTH, a high-test calcium hypochlorite widely used for laundry bleaching and water treatment . . .**
- **Lo-Bax and HTH-15, chlorine sanitizing agents for dairy and poultry use . . .**
- **Super-Mafos briquet cleanser for dishwashing . . .**
- **Super-Nufos briquet cleanser for dairy can washing . . .**
- **Purite for refining and desulphurizing iron . . .**
- **PH-Plus for alkalinity control in water treatment . . .**
- **Chromotex for plant cleaning of rugs and carpets . . .**
- **Neutrotone for "location" cleaning of carpeting.**

Each of these chemical specialties is outstanding in its own field. As a group they form an ideal balance for the dependable heavy chemicals on which Mathieson's reputation for quality was first established.

Mathieson
CHEMICALS
THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots	100 lbs.	8.20 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35 -	8.65
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots	100 lbs.	8.30 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35 -	9.00
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	2.75 -	—
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	170.00-	185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 -	1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 -	—
Sarsaparilla root, comm., bls.	lb.	.42 -	.50
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.30
Sassafras bark, crd., bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
select, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.75
Savory, Calif., bls.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.30½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.90 -	.10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.30½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31½-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't	lb.	.31½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31½-	—
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots	lb.	1.85 -	—
cs., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.75 -	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.50 -	2.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
2, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
3, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.42½-	—
Boston	lb.	.42½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.44 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 -	—
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lot	lb.	.46½-	—
Boston	lb.	.46½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.50 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 -	—

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 2c. more.

D. C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs.	lb.	.4060-	—
Garnet, 200 bgs.	lb.	.3900-	—
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.3660-	—
Chicago	lb.	.3710-	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.3960-	—
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.	lb.	.3550-	—
Chicago	lb.	.3600-	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.3805-	—

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. [2]Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -	20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.00 -	38.00
99%-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	21.50 -	23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 -	25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	18.50 -	—
140 mesh, ogs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.27
Silver bullion	oz.	.71111-	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½-	—
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.47 -	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.47¾-	—
smaller lots	oz.	.47½-	.47¾
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.	oz.	.36 -	.41
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 -	.338
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.37 -	.38
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Western, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00 -	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -	13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Smalt, black, cns.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Blue, cns.	lb.	.07 -	.08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
cut., dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.34
imp., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	.10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.14 -	.16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	.06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.42 -	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	.11½
Arsenite, gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	.10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

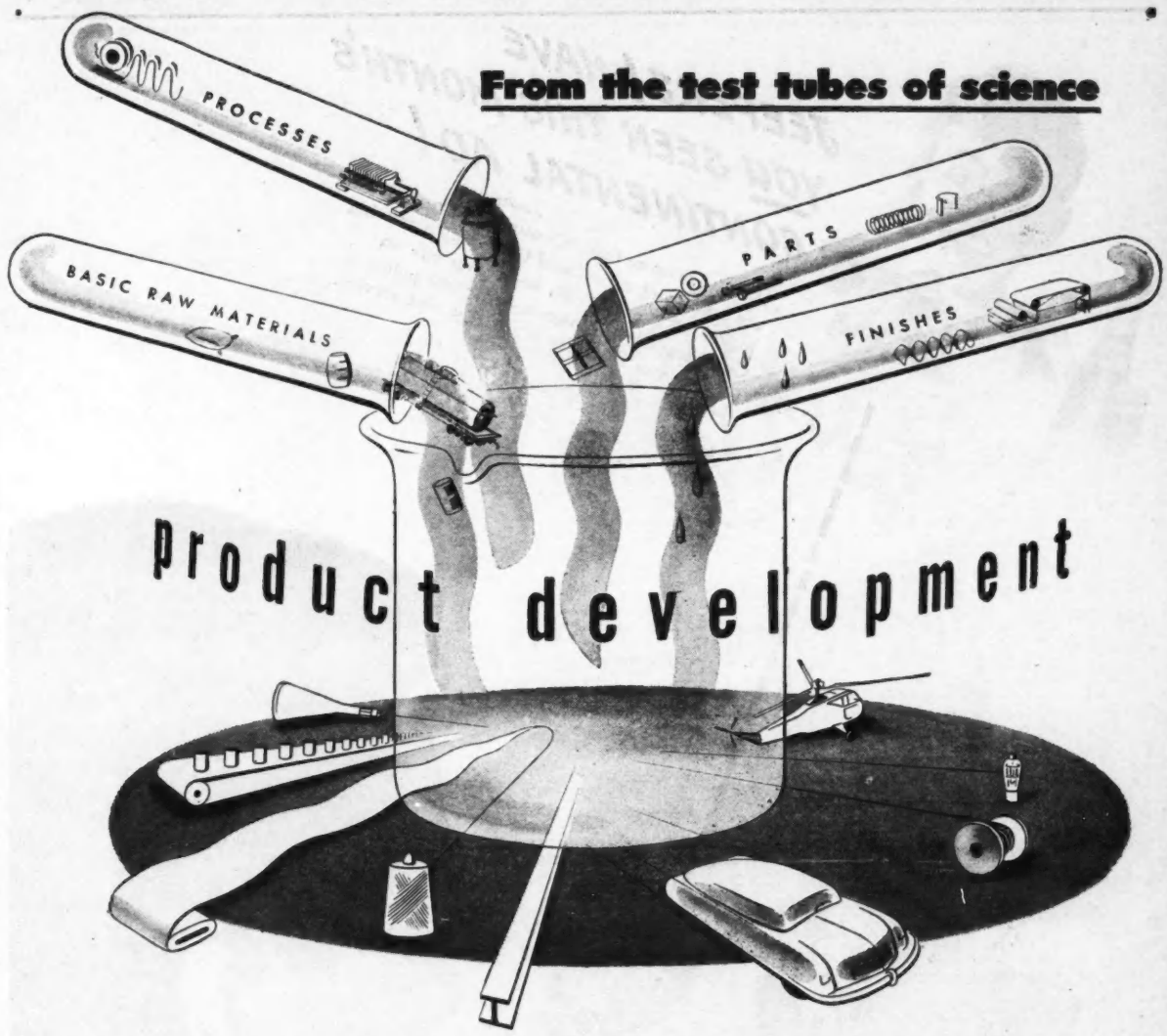
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.95 -	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.18 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.18
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.86 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 92° Gtn.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 99°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 102° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 92°, Kans., Neb., W. of 99°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 102° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	.44
USP, dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47 -	.52
Soda bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90 -	—
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
Bichromate,[3] bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.08½
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.14
kgs., same basis	lb.	.13½-	.16
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	2.60
colut., 22°, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.20 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
30° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60 -	—
35°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—
40°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	—
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works	lb.	.22 -	—
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works,	lb.	.26 -	—
Cacodylate, bots., dms.	lb.	8.50	-10.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).			
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70 -	3.95
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	4.20
4 dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	4.70
Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.92½-	—
seller's tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.95 -	—
70%, buyer's tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.87½-	—
seller's tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.15 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash			
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
powd., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.08¼
Chloride (see Salt).			
Chromate,[3] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equal.	lb.	.08½-	.09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms.	lb.	.19½-	.23¾
USP XII, gran., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	—
dms.	lb.	.25 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms.	lb.	.26½-	.29¾
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10¾
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
Fluoride, white, 96%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.



When your new product development or new process calls for the use of alkalies, SOLVAY, the largest makers of alkalies in America, is a source you can trust. The quality of Solvay products—backed by intensive research and extensive experience—has resulted in 65 years of continuous leadership in our field.

This extensive knowledge of the abilities and possibilities of alkalies worked out by the SOLVAY Technical Staff is at *your* service to help you in new product development. We will welcome the opportunity to work on your chemical problems, in strict confidence, or co-operate with your own research staff.

We are working at the limit of our capacity trying to keep abreast of orders . . . determined that as always in our long history the quality of every product shall be of the finest. To be sure of quality, be sure to specify SOLVAY.

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

SOLVAY

Industry's source for quality alkalies

Soda formate, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .069 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .67 - .70
c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars..... lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bous..... lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars..... lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., divd..... lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs..... lb. .49 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., divd..... ....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bous., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works..... lb. .85 - .90
dms., works..... lb. .85 - .90

Soda molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works..lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls..... lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.80 - 4.85
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquette, bgs., works, frt equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
small.. lots ..lb. .17 -

Soda phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.20
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .150 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. 11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 22½- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., some 1, divd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.50
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .23½- .26½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. .....lb. .32 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
liquid, 38%, tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .06¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equld.....lb. .28 - —
Soda-cinchophen, beta., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .23 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..os. 3.25 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls .....lb. .48 - .85
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- .16
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls.. works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....os.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30

JEEPERS! HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MONTH'S CONTINENTAL AD!
It all adds up to this—Continental products are many and varied, and the family's growing bigger all the time. So keep your eye on Continental. One company with one policy—to give you the best in quality and service.
TIME
*Cans for easy-flowing paint . . . And caps for sealer gaps
Parts of plastic for machines . . . And drums with slit-proof tops
ALL ARE MADE BY CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .31
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[4] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balte..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .94

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 86½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.08 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 45% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35

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Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.65 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .06½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .06½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 ± 7.50
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 ± 7.50
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .30½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .30 - .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.27.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.... long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52½- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms., (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.60 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thioures, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, ca., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .16¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¾
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,4] dlvd...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .07 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 1° industr., dms., return, wks gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnesqua, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnesqua, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55 - .58
dms., l.c.l., dlvd... .....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .23 - .25½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - -

WITCO

Speaking of ESTABLISHED QUALITY

For centuries hall-marks engraved on articles of gold or silver have been accepted as guarantees of excellence. So, too, the Witco trademark signifies established quality for industries in the fields of rubber, steel-fabrication, paint, printing inks, paper production, cosmetics and drugs, ceramics, leather.

WITCO CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRY

Carbon Blacks	Witcarbs	Stearates
Extenders	Mineral Rubber	Pigments
Ferrox Yellows	Rubber Softeners	Micas
Asphalt	Asphalt Specialties	Colors

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturers and Exporters • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Los Angeles • Boston • Chicago • Detroit • Cleveland • San Francisco • Akron • London and Manchester, England

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No price
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. .93½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .94½- —
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .83½- —
Turpentine, wood,[1] d.d., dms., East..gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .99 - .98
tanks, East.....gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms. .....gal. 68 .70

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea, fert. comp., fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), f r e e ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen h'gher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, extract, 62% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .06625- .06875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .58 - .59
Indian, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No price
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No price
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[2] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .34 - .35
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Vinyl acetate, chys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .19 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,3] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s..ton.52.50 - —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.52.50 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.55.00 - —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.57.50 - —
Wattle bark, extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .06½- .06¾
tanks, works.....lb. 04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0585 .0595
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .0575- .0597
Wattle extract prices based on $12 f ight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.....lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .66 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .51 - .53
Western hemisphere, bgs.,lb. .59 - .61
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .60 - .63
slabs, cs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .87
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.72
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.72 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.85 - 1.87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.88 - 1.90
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.83 - 1.87
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 122°-138° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .14 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, etns. 50 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
amber, etns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- 15½
black, etns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .13 - 13½
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, etns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, etns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15½
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, etns., 50 tons, same basis. lb. .24½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 - .25½
Montan, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Quicksilver, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Powdered quicksilver prices same as powdered candelilla
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 F., l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
182-188 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
cakes, cs.....lb. .26 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .16 - .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.85 -10.10
200 mesh, 95½%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.00 - 8.20
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -42.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

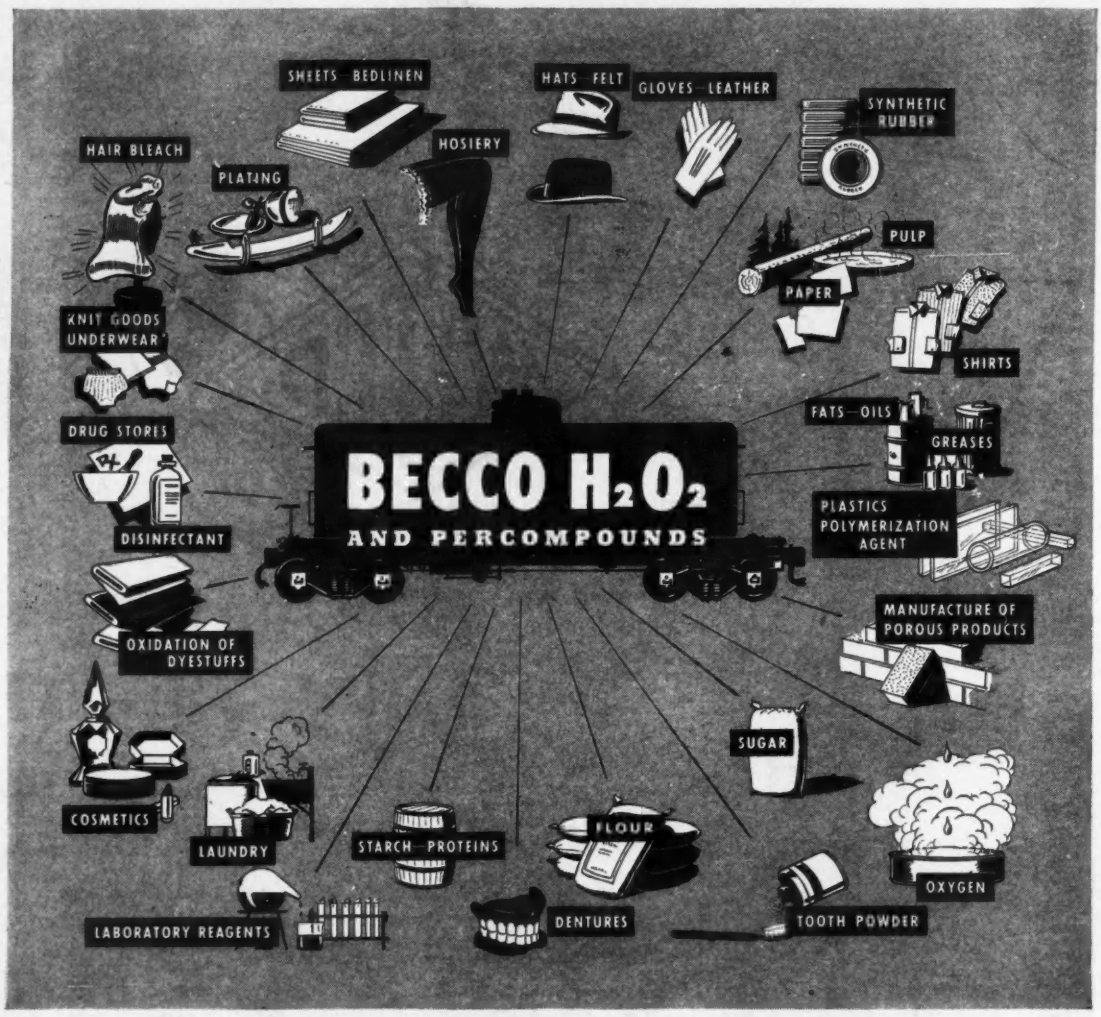
X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .34 - —
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
Petroleum, 10°, tanks E. of Omaha, frt alld..gal. .29 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .23 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.



PERSULFATES BY BECCO

Becco Ammonium and Potassium Persulfates have many applications throughout industry among them being as a reagent in the chemical industry in the production of chlorine dioxide, organic persulfates and peroxides, and glycols. For Oxydation and Hydroxylation. Electric Batteries as a depolarizer for a primary battery and as a constituent of an unformed battery paste. Foodstuffs, as a constituent of a compound used for flour and bread improvement. Glues and Adhesives, as a bleaching agent. Metallurgy, constituent of a nickel plating bath. Proofing agent against chlorine for stainless steel. Photography, as a hypo eliminator and reducer of images. Plastics and Synthetic Rubber, as a catalyst in the emulsion polymerization of acrylates, styrene and various vinyl derivatives. Soap, as a bleaching agent. Textiles, as an agent used in bleaching, desizing and in the development of dyes. Analysis, reagent, particularly for the separation of metals in iron and steel analysis. Miscellaneous, as a bactericidal agent.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)
Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight
Sodium Carbonate Peroxide
Calcium Peroxide 60%
Acetyl Peroxide Solution
Zinc Peroxide 55%
Pyrophosphate Peroxide
Urea Peroxide
Magnesium Peroxide 50%

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Becco Sales Corporation Sales Agents

16 SAWYER AVENUE, BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies	lb.	.86 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.88 -	—
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..	lb.	.17 -	—
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.37 -	—
primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.78 -	—
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synthetic, bbls., c.s., works.	lb.	.0685-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0710-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.48 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.48 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04½-	.06½
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 -	.02½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0245-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0305-	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.16 -	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract	lb.	.16 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	5.00 -	6.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.65 -	4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	.32
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn. lump, precipitated, 8-40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.19
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 -	.31
USP (same prices as tech.).			

—Continued on page 65

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials (Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (see methyl abetate in Current Market Quotations).			
Acryloid, acrylic ester type, A-10 (30% in cellosalve acetate), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.36 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.37 -	.38
B-7 (30% in ethylene dichloride), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.29 -	.30
B-72, B-73 (45% in toluol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.43 -	.44
C-10 (20% in ethyl acetate), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.29 -	.30
F-10 (40% in mineral thinner and No. 3 solvent), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.43 -	.44
SF-100 (100% in solids), dms., c.l.	lb.	.60 -	—
10 dms.—1 to 9 dms.	lb.	.61 -	.62
Acrysol, C-9, dms. (40% in water), 10 dm., 1-9-dm. lots.	lb.	.38 -	.39¾
ER, MR, dms. (50% in water), c.l.	lb.	.42 -	—
10 dms., 1-9-dm. lots	lb.	.43 -	.44
WA-5, dms. (40% in water), 10 dms., 1-9-dm. lots.	lb.	.42½-	.43

Acryloid and Acrysol prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Amberlac B-94 (85% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
D-96, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.25 -	—
80-X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
81-X (70% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
80-MT (50% in mineral thinner), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Amberol, phenol formaldehyde type, F-7, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
extra light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
dark, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
F-71, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
F-77, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
K-13-A, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Amberol, B/S-1, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
extra light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
M-82, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
M-88, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
M-93, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
228, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
ST-137, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33½-	—
137X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.32 -	—
maleic type, 800, extra light and light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
801, extra light and light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
801-P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	—
806-P, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
806, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
820, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
926, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
950, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
B-94 (85% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
D-96, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25 -	—
Amberlac, 80-X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
80-MT, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Amberlac, 81-X, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—

Amberlac and Amberol prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Aquaplex (resin emulsion type), S-6, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
AM-92, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.12½-	—
single dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
undistilled, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16 -	—
single dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—

B

Bakelite, phenolic resins, rosin reactives, XR-15775, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.33½-	—
single dm. and less	lb.	.34 -	.36½
XR-15778, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.50 -	—
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.50½-	.53
C-9 resins, liquid types, oil modified, BR-14590, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.32 -	—
single dm. and less	lb.	.32½-	.33
XR-15780, not-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.34 -	—
single dm. and less	lb.	.34½-	.37
BR-16640, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.34 -	—
single dm. and less	lb.	.34½-	.37

AGAIN

High Speed Delivery...

OF POPULAR
U.S.I. PURE PHENOLIC RESINS

Now available for immediate shipment, Arofene 700 and Arofene 775 provide excellent durability and remarkable resistance to salt water, acids, strong alkali, and other corrosive substances. These pure phenolic resins, containing no rosin or rosin derivatives, are used principally in spar varnishes, chemical-resistant finishes, ethyl cellulose finishes, and in varnishes for fortifying alkyds. Products made with these resins exhibit good color, gloss, and drying properties. *Samples are available upon request.*

Arofene 700
Arofene 775

— For Durable, Chemical-Resistant Finishes

SPECIFICATIONS

AROFENE 700

Acid Number:	70-85*
Melting Point (Mercury Method):	75-85°C.*
Color:	Paler than WW Rosin
Specific Gravity:	1.1
Solubility:	Complete in all hydrocarbons, usual varnish and lacquer solvents and varnish oils.

*Since this resin is heat reactive, these values are unimportant because in the cooking operation they change completely with the formation of a new chemical compound of which the oil is a part.

AROFENE 775

Melting Point: (Mercury)	121-138°C.
Color of 50% solution of Acetone (GH 1933):	Less than 10
Specific Gravity at 25°C.:	1.05
Volatile (at 560°F. for 15 min.):	Less than 5%
Ash Content:	Less than 0.2%

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS INC.
60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.33 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.33½- .36
100% phenolic, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9452, non-ret. bbls., works	lb.	.31 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.31½- .34
BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.37 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.37½- .40
BR-17700, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.32½- —
single dm. and less	lb.	.33 - .35½
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1329, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.29 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.29½- .32
BR-9484, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.25½- —
works	lb.	.29 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.26 - .28½
BR-9476, non-ret. bbls., ton, single dm. and less, works	lb.	.29½- .32
pale, heat-hardening, BR-8360, non-ret. bbls., ton	lb.	.36 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.36½- .39
BR-10282, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.32 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.32½- .35
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.36 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.30½- .33
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.15 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.15½- .18
BR-13260, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.37 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.37½- .40
oil modified, BR-302, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.346 - —
single drum and less, works	lb.	.351 - .376
BR-2175 (MTO), non-ret. kegs, ton, works	lb.	.38 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.38½- .41
resin-baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.30 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.30½- .33
BV-3966 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.20 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.20½- .23
BV-10673, ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.35 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.35½- .38
BV-16607 (MTO), non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.212 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.217 - 242
dispersion resins, phenolic, BK-3962X, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	27.7 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	28.2 - 30.7
BK-16700,, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.27 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.27½- .30
non-phenolic, XK-16624, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.22½- —
single dm. and less	lb.	.23 - .25½
Bakelite, resin modified, BR-2072, non-ret. single dm. and less, works	lb.	.20 - —
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-3189, non-ret. dms., ten, works	lb.	.45 - —
XR-4857, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.45 - —
single dm. and less, works	lb.	.45½- .48
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., ton, works	lb.	.18½- —
single dm. and less	lb.	.19 - .21½
XJ-10433, ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.37 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.37½- .40
BJ-15408, ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	24 —
single dm. and less	lb.	.24½- .27
rosin-reactive, XR-15775, ret. dms., ton	lb.	.33½- —
single dm. and less	lb.	.34 - .36½
XR-15778, ret. dms., ton	lb.	.50 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.50½- .53
C-9, lacquer types, XJ-16380, ret. dms., ton	lb.	.26 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.26½- .29
XR-15840, non-ret. dms., ton, works	lb.	.34 - —
single dm. and less	lb.	.34½- .37

Bakelite prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant or warehouse; minimum transportation charges prepaid on units of standard drums or over to destination in United States except as follows:—add 1c. per pound for delivery to Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Made-to-order materials marked (MTO) are those whoch are not stock materials (not stocked because of changes that occur in physical properties when stored for any length of time) and which therefore have to be manufactured upon receipt of orders and allocation of raw materials.

Beckacite, 1100, M-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾- .19¼
1101, N-M, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - .17½
1102, M-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾- .18¼
1106, H-G, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼- .18¾
1112, WG-N, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- .19
1113 WG-N, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- .17¾
1116, K-1, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼- .19¾
1123, dms, c.l.	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼- .19¾
1125, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼- .19¾
Beckamine, P-138, works, dms.,	c.l. lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29½- .30
P-196, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30 - .30½
P-198, accelerator, works, dms.,	c.l. lb.	.28½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾- .29¼
P-354, works, dms., c.l.	lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29½- .30
Beckopol, 1400, M-K, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - .20½
Beckosol, solid, No. 18, 4-5 (80% M.S.), dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 - .28
No. 24, 3-4L (80% toluol), dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36½- .37½

PENSACOLA

Has Many of Industry's Basic Needs Right on Hand

Steel containers of many types are only one of the essentials that are immediately available for chemical, paint and varnish, soaps, and kindred products in Pensacola.

Pensacola's booming industrial growth is born of many factors favorable to a variety of industries — available raw materials, exceptional port, rail, highway and air transportation, easy access to domestic and world markets, low taxes, good climate that permits great savings in construction and maintenance costs, ample soft water, 99.98% pure, and cooperative, easily taught labor.

Investigate Pensacola's advantages for your company. Write today for specific information, telling us of your needs. All correspondence will be strictly confidential.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION...
MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING BOARD
PENSACOLA Florida

RESINS THAT
FIT THE JOB

DUREZ 202	**Heat-reactive.** Promotes extreme hardness and very fast dry.
DUREZ 570	**Non-heat-reactive.** High corrosion resistance. Maximum durability.
DUREZ 550	**Non-reactive.** Non-yellowing, brilliant-gloss. For architectural finishes requiring soap resistance.
DUREZ 219	**Terpene phenolic.** Promotes hardness and fast dry. Has excellent solubility properties.
DUREZ 220	**Terpene phenolic.** Aids in producing fast drying, hard, abrasion-resistant architectural finishes with good durability.
DUREZ 209	**Terpene phenolic.** Has excellent color, good hardness, and water resistance—is compatible with a wide range of materials. Can be utilized in many more types of products than any other Durez coating resin.

For samples or further information on above Durez coating resins, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
137 Walck Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

C

Cumar resin, AX, non-ret. dms., net weight	lb.	.06¼-	—
BX, net weight	lb.	.06¼-	—
CX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
Cumar resin, DX, gross weight.	lb.	.05¼-	—
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾-	—
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾-	—
3	lb.	.09¾-	—
MS	lb.	.09¾-	—
P, 10°-90° C., col. 2½ and darker	lb.	.10¾-	—
RH	lb.	.10¾-	—
RS	lb.	.10¾-	—
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾-	—
1	lb.	.11¾-	—
1½-2	lb.	.10¾-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾-	—
W col. ½	lb.	.12½-	—
1	lb.	.12½-	—
1½-2	lb.	.11½-	—
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½-	—

All "P" grades with melting point below 80 degrees C., and grades AX and BX are shipped in steel drums. Grades CX, DX, EX and FX are sold on a gross weight basis. All other grades are sold on a net weight basis and are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankfort, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Dow Resin 276 V-2 and V-9, 55-gal. drums, c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
5 and 10-gal. drums, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
DC-804, dms., 50 gals., works	lb.	18.65 -	—
30 gals., same basis	lb.	18.65 -	—
10 gals., same basis	lb.	19.40 -	19.70
Duraplex (Alkyd type), A-27 (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½-	—
A-29 (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
C-45HV (60% in mineral thinner)	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
C-45HV (100% solids), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.27½-	—
C-48 LV (100% solids), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
(100% solids), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.29¾-	—
C-49 (60% in mineral thinner), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
100% solids, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30¼-	—
D-46 (70% in mineral thinner), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
E-71 (100% solids), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
E-73 (100% solids), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
ND-77-B (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
AL-210 (100% solids), bbls., c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—

Duraplex prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over	lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.30 -	—

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, Group "A." A (E.S. 2) non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. in U. S. except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N. M., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.15½-	-
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
E (E.S. 161), 11 (E.S. 201), c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
23 (E.S. 202), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
	lb.	.11 -	—
25 (E.S. 246), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
33 (E.S. 206), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
602 (E.S. 19), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
660 (E.S. 56), c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l	lb.	.15½-	—
750 (E.S. 94), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
1800 (E.S. 55), 2185 (E.S. 60), c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
2600 (E.S. 72), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
Group "B," B (E.S. 3), c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
H-1 (E.S. 38), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
1-L (E.S. 14), c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
P-V (E.S. 42), 880 (E.S. 267), c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
2002 (E.S. 282), c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
2185 (E.S. 60), c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
2196 (E.S. 250), c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
2881 (E.S. 69), c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
4040 (E.S. 230), c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—

Group "A" are standard production items normally carried in the manufacturer's inventory. Group "B" are not always so carried.

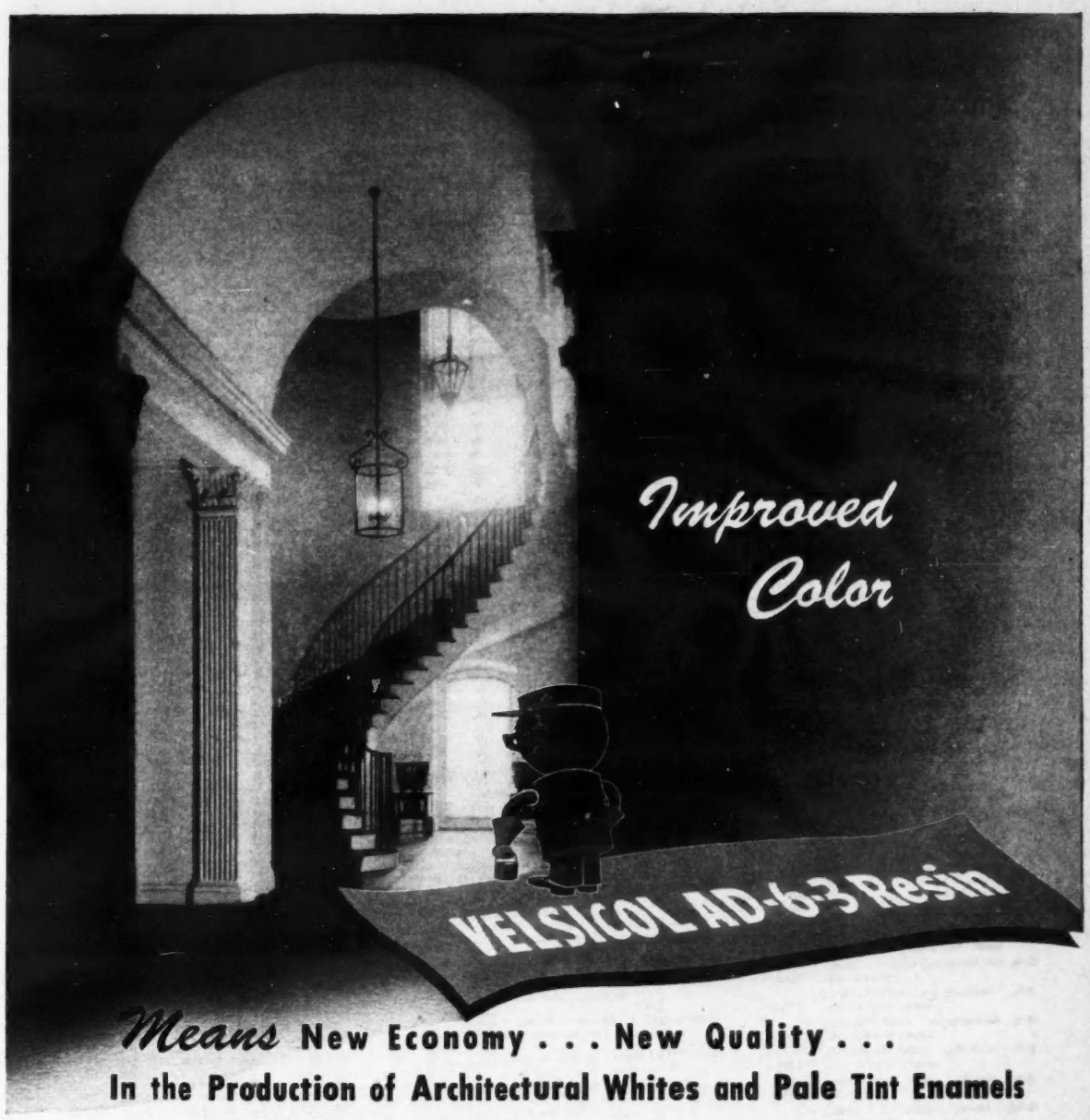
Ethocel, ctns. (50-lb.), 5,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.80 -	—
under 5,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.82 -	—
under 50 lbs., same basis	lb.	.60 -	—

F

Flexalyn, solid, non-ret. black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.14½-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
1-9 dms., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
C, non-ret., black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1380-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1455-	—
1-9 dms., same basis	lb.	.1605-	—
solution, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1370-	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1445-	—
1-9 dms., same basis	lb.	.1595-	—
C, non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1.	lb.	.13 -	—
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
1-9 dms., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
FCD 501, 100%, non-rst. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¼-	—
515-X, 70%, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
515, 70%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
515, 100%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¾-	—
517, 60%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
521, 50%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
521 LV, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	—
525, 50%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¼-	—
528 LV, 60%, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
FCD 527, 70%, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
527, 100%, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¾-	—
528, 70%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
535, 50%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
538, 50%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	—
545, 50%, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
555, 50%, c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
558, 60%, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
573, 50%, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
maleic, 3-V, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. zone 1.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
4, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
4-V, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
5-V, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
6-V, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
7-V, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
16, c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
phenolic, 101, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1.	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
102, c.l., same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31¼-	—
FCD, modified phenolic, 122, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
140, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
142, c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
144, c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
157, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
168, c.l., same bsis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
165, c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
synthetic copal, 360, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. Zone 1	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.68 -	—
Geon polyvinyl resins, Nos. 101 and 102, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34 -	—
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.36 -	—
up to 199 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.39 -	—
No. 202, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.36 -	—
5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.37 -	—
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.39 -	—
up to 199 lbs., same basis	lb.	.56 -	—
203, 30,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38 -	—



Means **New Economy . . . New Quality . . .**

In the Production of Architectural Whites and Pale Tint Enamels

VELSICOL AD-6-3 is now being produced with a color of 10-11 on the Hellige Scale in 50% mineral spirits, and in 9-10 color in a 20 gallon length linseed oil varnish, 50% solid content. Consequently this resin is especially well-suited to the manufacture of high quality, marproof Architectural Whites and Pale Tint Enamels.

When properly formulated with VELSICOL AD-6-3, protective coatings show excellent alkali and water resistance, improved wetting and dispersion of pigments, good gloss and color retention, and no skinning in the can . . . And these outstanding properties are obtainable at a cost which combines economy with quality as does no other resin.

VELSICOL resin laboratory and service personnel will be pleased to cooperate with you in the solution of your resin problems. Request samples and complete information about VELSICOL AD-6-3 today.

VELSICOL Corporation

Manufacturers of Synthetic Resins • Insect Toxicants • Coresin Core Oils • Aromatic Solvents

General Offices: 120 East Pearson Street • Chicago 11, Illinois

New York: 11 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y. • Detroit: 408 Boulevard Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich. • Cleveland: 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Geon, 200, 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis...lb. .39 - —
200 to 4,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .41 - —
up to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .59 - —
Guai-a-phene, non-ret. dms., dms. incl., works, 50-55 gals. gal. 2.50 - —
10 gals., two fives, per case, works..gal. 2.87 - —
5 gals., one can per case, works..gal. 2.62 - —
6 gals., six ones in single case, works..gal. 2.72 - —
1 gal., in single carton, works..gal. 2.83 - —

H

Hercolyn (see methyl abietate hydrogenated) in Current Market Quotations.
Hydroquin, P-190, dms., c.l...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½

J

Jenite (see zinc-iron oxide pigment in regular list above).

K

Kopol, 500, estered, D-B, c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
501, fused, c.l.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - .21½

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable light-gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
1-9 dms., same basis...lb. .18¼- —
22, non-returnable light gauge steel dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination. zone 1..lb. .17½- —
23, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis. lb. .19 - —
1-9 dms., same basis....lb. .19½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New Eng. and Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., O., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo. Prices are dms. included, not returnable; net 30 days.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 and 180 mesh, containers included, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee.. ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
250 mesh, containers included, c.l., same basis..ton.16.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.00 - —
325 mesh, containers included, c.l., same basis..ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
400 mesh, containers included, c.l., same basis..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.00 - —

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19¾- —
199, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21¾- —
200, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22¾- —
fatty acid, 8R, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
17 dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
19, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¾- —

Neo-fat prices are ½c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains. Drums are included and not returnable.

Neolyn 20, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb. .24 - —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .24½- —
1-9 dms., same basis...lb. .25 - —
40, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .26 - —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .26½- —
1-9 dms., same basis...lb. .27 - —
Neoxlac, pale, hard, color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works..lb. .19 - —
hard, color 3-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
soft, color 3-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis..lb. .17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis..lb. .24 - —
LX-605, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
OA, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
RP, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
TS, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
RT, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
RX, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Neville resin,* R-3 novindene, color ½, dms., works..lb. .13½- —
R-8, novindene, color 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-5, novindene, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-6, novindene, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-7, N.F.S., color below 3, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-9, hard, color ½, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-10, hard, color 1, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-11, hard, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-12, hard, color 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .09½- —
R-13, medium, color ½, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-14, medium, color 1, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-15, medium, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-16, medium, color 2½-4, dms., works..lb. .09½- —
R-16A, medium, color 7-10, dms., works..lb. .08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, color 3½-6, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-19, medium, soft, color 3½-6, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-21, soft, color 3½-6, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-22, special, soft, color 3½-6, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-27, medium, soft, color 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-28, medium, soft, color 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-29, medium, soft, color 2½-3, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
465, 110-120°C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh..lb. .06½- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevillold, C-55 emulsion, ret. dms., works..lb. .13 - —
C-10 emulsion, ret. dms., works. lb. .1125- —
Nextex, 10, returnable dms., works..lb. .08 - —
90, returnable dms., works.lb. .09 - —
Nuba, 1, 50-90° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0200- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .0200- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb. .04½- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs..lb. .36½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .41½- —
Calcium, 5%, 400-lb. pkgs.lb. .23½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .28½- —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .14½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15½- —
lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs....lb. .14 - —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15 - —
30%, 500-lb. pkgs.....lb. .21½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .22½- —
Manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs. lb. .15½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16½- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .15½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16½- —
Cobalt, 4%, 400-lb. pkgs....lb. .19½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .20½- —
Lead, 16%, 450-lb. pkgs....lb. .09 - —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .10 - —
Manganese, 4%, 400-lb. pkgs. lb. .09½- —
100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .10½- —

All prices are dlvd. to customer's plant everywhere in U.S.A.

P

Paradane, No. 1, 75-80° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works, lb. .0625- —
2, 100-125° C., color 12-16, dms., gross wt., works..lb. .0625- —
33, 34, color 10-15, dms., works. lb. .0625- —
35, color 10-15, dms., works, gross wt..lb. .0575- —

Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura 275, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Paranol resin, hard, No. 1, c.l.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
extra hard No. 1, c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
24, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
49, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
54, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
295, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
295, hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
650, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
1700, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
1730, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Parapiex (resin plasticizers), RG-2 (60% in xylol), bbls., c.l...lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
(100% solids), bbls., c.l....lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .46½- —
RG-8 (100% solids), bbls., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- —
G-20 (60% in butyl acetate), bbls., c.l...lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .47 - —
(100% solids), bbls., c.l....lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .62½- —
S-B (50% in xylol), bbls., c.l.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
(100% solids), bbls., c.l....lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- —
AL-16 (70% in xylol), bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23½- —
(100% solids), bbls., c.l....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31½- —
AL-111 (100% solids), bbls., c.l...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22½- —

Parapiex prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1, comprising any point in the United States except in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Parasense, 5 solid resins, c.l. and l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
4534 solutions (50% in mineral spirits), c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
Pentalyn A, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1. lb. .14½- —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .14¾- —
1-9 dms., same basis....lb. .15½- —
C, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16½- —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .17 - —
1-9 dms., same basis....lb. .17½- —
G, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .15½- —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .16 - —
1-9 dms., same basis....lb. .16½- —
F, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .16 - —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .16½- —
1-9 dms., same basis....lb. .17 - —
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Piccolastic, A-1, A-5, A-25, A-50, B-50, C-5, C-25, C-50, E-50 types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —

The above types are sold in heavy gauge steel drums, weighing approximately 50 lbs. each. Drums extra at $1.25 each, and non-returnable.

A-75, B-75, B-100, C-75, C-100, C-125, D-75, D-100, D-125, D,150, E-75, E-100, E-125 types, c.l., Clairton, Pa., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —

The above types are sold on a net weight basis, in light gauge steel drums weighing approximately 15 lbs. each, drums included.

PT, TX, PHP types, c.l., Clairton, Pa..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —

The above types are in heavy gauge steel drums, weighing approximately 50 lbs. each. Drums extra at $1.25 each, and non-returnable.

Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, dms., net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
S-115, same basis, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
Piccoumaron resins, 420, 420-S, dms., gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
420-T, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
422-R, 425-R, 425-R, 427-R, dms., net wt., same basis. lb. .1075- —
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .045 - —
440-T, same basis.....lb. .0625- —
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis..lb. .09 - —
450-EH, same basis.....lb. .0975- —
460-T, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net. wt., same basis..lb. .0625- —
XX-55, dms., gross wt., same basis..lb. .0575 - —
XX-70, XX-100, same basis..lb. .0625- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
T-115, same basis.....lb. .0725- —
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt..lb. .078 - —
Pliolite, S-2, powder, 600-lb. lots, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 600 lbs., same basis, lb. .55 - —
S-2, resin, milled, 600-lb. lots, works..lb. .58 - —
less than 600 lbs., same basis. lb. .60 - —
S-5, unmilled resin, 200-lb. dms., same basis..lb. .55 - —
milled resin, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Pliophen, plastic resins, 5000, c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- .19¼
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .15¾
Polypale, ester, No. 10, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
10 dms., same basis....lb. .12½- —
1-9 dms., same basis...lb. .13½- —

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

Saran F-120 resin, c.l., works.. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
F-122 latex, approx. 50% solids contained, wood bbls. (55 gals.), c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
10-gal. bbls., same basis.. lb. .39 - —
Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations).
Staybelite ester, No. 5, ret. dms.
Staybelite ester, No. 5, non-ret. dms., f.o.b. cars, c.l., destination, zone 1..lb. .15 - —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
No. 10, non-ret. black iron dms., c.l. f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .15 - —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Super-Beckacite, 1001, c.l.....lb. .23½- .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .24
1008, F.E., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .23
2000, M-K, c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- .28
2100, M-I, c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- .28
2011, c.l.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32 - .32½
Syntex resins, 9 (or 1922), non-ret. dms., c.l., works, Louisville, Ky..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .16¾- —
H12, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
H15, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
16, c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
18, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .18 - —
19-B, c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .16¾- —
19-C, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .14¾- —
22, c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .16¾- —
23, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
23-R, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l .....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
23-5D, c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
25, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l .....lb. .19¼- —
32, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .15¾- —
40, 50, c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .17 - —
40-LR, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
50, c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
50-L, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
60-A, c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l .....lb. .22¼- —
60-AL, c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22¾- —
115, c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .13 - —
117, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
121, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .18 - —
217, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l .....lb. .15¾- —
217-E, c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
1979, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l .....lb. .17¾- —

U

Ufermite, F-200-E (50% in butanol: xylol) bbls., c.l.lb. .20½- —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .21 - —
F-226-E (50% in capryl alcohol), bbls., c.l...lb. .22 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .22½- —
MM-55 (50% in butanol xylol), bbls., c.l..lb. .23½- —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .29 - —
MU-56 (50% in butanol: xylol), bbls., c.l...lb. .27 - —
1-10 drum lots.....lb. .27½- —

Ufermite prices are f.o.b. manufacturer's plant, with minimum transportation charges allowed to destination on shipments of one barrel or more in district 1.

V

Vanadisol resins, Grade A, 295-300° F, m.p., whse..lb. .0165- .065
Grade H, 245-255° F, m.p., whse..lb. .0250- .050
Grade C, 315-340° F, m.p., whse..lb. .0165- .065
Grade D, 170-180° F, m.p., whse..lb. .0165- .065
Grade E, 275-285° F, m.p., whse..lb. .0225- .050
Grade F, 225-235° F, m.p., whse..lb. .0225- .050
pulverized, whse.....lb. .0650- .210
solution, whse.....lb. .4000- .650
Velsicol, resins, AD-6-3, dms., c.l., Marshall, Ill..lb. .11¾- —
dms., 10 dms. up.....lb. .12¾- —
1-9 dms.....lb. .12¾- —
AB11-4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
1068, technical, c.l.....lb. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Solutions, AD-660, tankcars, same basis..lb. .08 - —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
AD670, tankcars, same basis. lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
AB-400, tankcars, same basis, lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Solvents, No. 1, tankcars, same basis..gal. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .25 - —
No. 1-A, tankcars, same basis. gal. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.gal. .26 - —
No. 2A, tankcars, same basis. gal. .22½- —
dms., c.l., same basis....gal. .28½- —

Cost of drums, $3 extra, remaining customer's property.

Vinsol resin, pulv., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Met. area. lb. .03½- —

Vinylseal, modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T-24-9, non-ret. dms., 20-dm. lots, same basis..gal. 2.00 - —
drum lots, same basis....gal. 2.35 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.50 - —
20% by weight, solution in 52% methyl acetate, MA 26-12, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.15 - —
drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.40 - —
less drum lots.....gal. 2.65 - —
All "Vinylseal" containers except 5-gal. cbys. non-returnable.

Freight allowed to destinations in New England, Middle Atlantic States, Va., N.C., S.C., W. Va., O., Ky., Tenn., Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., Ia., Mo. and Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn. For shipments to all other points in U.S., add ½c. per lb. to c.l. and ¼c. to l.c.l. prices.

Vinyl chloride-acetate, VYLF, VYEH, VYNW, VYNU, VYNV, VINYL, powdered, c.l. (20,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va.lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .34 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .46 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
VYCM, powd., c.l., 30,000 lbs., paper bgs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va. lb. .36 - —
10,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .39 - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
1-199 lbs., same basis. lb. .56 - —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis..lb. .39 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .41 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .57 - —
modified, acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi River, c.l. (30,000 lbs.)..lb. .40 - —
AYAB, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, 2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .60 - —
chloride resins, AYAC, granular, fiber dms. at option of seller, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .43 - —
2,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
200-1,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .47 - —
1-199 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
QYNA, pwd., c.l. (30,000 lbs.), same basis..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .34 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .35 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .51 - —
butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 96 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of sellers), 30,000 lbs., f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., c.l...lb. 65 - —
10,00 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .68 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .84 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.00 - —

Z

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kits (5 gals.).....gal. 1.65 - —
jugs (1 gal.).....gal. 1.90 - —

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Santolite H
Santolite MS-80
Santolite K-5-H

An outstanding property of these Santolites* is their unusual clarity and lack of color — illustrated here. What isn't illustrated — although constantly evident in use — is their wide range of compatibilities, which makes them suited to many different applications.

Santolite H promotes good adhesion and high gloss, while still retaining the characteristic toughness of cellulose nitrate films.

Santolite MS-80 provides flexibility and ease in handling. Like all Santolites, it is compatible with nitro-cellulose and acetyl cellulose — being a solvent for both, it can be used in any proportion.

Santolite K-5-H is a balsam-like resin with many unusual characteristics. It exhibits good light stability and is of special value for increasing the resistance to moisture penetration of cellulose ester compositions.

Suggested uses for the Santolites include nail lacquers, furniture finishes, heat-sealing compositions, hot melt coatings, molding powders and other applications where a colorless, compatible resin is desired.

Experimental samples will be supplied. Contact the nearest Monsanto Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

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	MS-80% Soln.	H	K-5-H
Color and Form	Light colored viscous liquid	Hard, nearly colorless resin	Clear light yellow sticky resin
Specific gravity at 25°C.	1.2098 (Approx.)	1.350 (Approx.)	1.3022 (Approx.)
Refractive Index	1.545 at 25°C. (Approx.)	1.4295 at 25°C. (25% in normal Butyl Acetate (Approx.)	1.5450 at 50°C. (Approx.)
Solubility	Soluble in practically all organic solvents except petroleum hydrocarbons and varnish oils.		
Retentivity in Cellulose Acetate**	Over 100	Over 100	Over 100
Retentivity in Cellulose Nitrate**	Over 100	Over 100	Over 100
Acid Number	Neutral	Neutral	10 Max.

SANTOLITE MS-80% SOLUTION—Supplied at 80% solids in solution with 20% normal Butyl Acetate also as 100% solids.

**Retentivity is given in parts per 100 parts by weight of the Cellulose Nitrate or Cellulose Acetate.

OPD—7-1-1946 38

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Volume 150 July 1, 1946 Number 1

Fertilizer Futures

Several thoughts expressed at this year's meetings of the two national organizations in the fertilizer field present an interesting challenge to applied chemistry. They have, at least, a sufficient promise of practicability to invite experimentation toward their realization. They point to a usefulness, through improvement, which, if developed, would contribute more than a little to the success of the increasingly important and necessary movement for more effective conservation of the soil and more efficient utilization of its productivity.

One of the thoughts in this interesting category had to do with the use of nitric acid, to replace sulphuric acid, in the production of superphosphate. This idea has had some theoretical consideration, and there is a possibility that experimentation has, at least, been initiated. The value of a concentrated phosphatic fertilizer material whose acidity would comprise another essential component —nitrogen—is evident, and not only from the point of basing as a part of the process of preparation for use. The presence also of residual calcium nitrate would not be a disadvantage. The engineering and commercial aspects of producing such a fertilizer material cannot be predicted. But, the idea deserves technical attention.

Somewhat similar in respect of all-purposeness was another thought that, in the developing of more concentrated forms of plant-food, the production of a potassium nitrophosphate offered a gleaming goal. Cost might be a deterrent in that connection, but the possibility of providing the former with such a concentrate, to be diluted for use with a helpful organic filler obtained by grinding up all his straw, cobs, shucks, weeds, and similar waste might reduce the matter to commercial status. The same is true with respect to adaptation of potassium nitrate to fertilizer use, and the introduction into fertilizer mixtures of some of the minor mineral elements in the form of nitrates or phosphates, rather than as salts of less relevant acids.

Now that sulphur has been applied to the production of chlorine from common salt, the existing combinations of chemical elements may well be examined with reference to their improvement in end usefulness. Now that so many things are being done with silicon, making everything from a lubricating oil—quite a step from sand in a gearbox—to overcoats, it is not too much to expect that properly mingling nitric acid and potassic feldspar would produce cheaply a double-barreled plant-food, with some new sort of plastic material as a side-product.

Chemistry has contributed a good bit to the development and acceptance of increasingly better fertilizers. It has not stepped very much out of paths which long have been followed in that field. The benefits that it has bestowed have been built largely with familiar materials but with newer technics. The possibilities of new materials beckon. As chemistry has never been coy to such invitations, still better fertilizers are confidently to be expected.

Controlling Atomic Power

Whatever may be demonstrated by the approaching test of atomic fission—and nobody knows what that will be—it may be accepted as a truism that the result will not be beneficial to the human race. It will do nothing to close up the chasm which divides the pronounced ideas with respect to control of the power provided by atomic fission. It will add nothing to the possibility of making any control scheme effective. Certainly it will subtract nothing from the public debt, nor will it lessen the inadequacy of the national or the global supply of food. It may more or less directly effect an ethical improvement among some peoples; but it will not produce any fundamental or lasting change in human nature.

The problem presented by the potentialities of atomic fission cannot be solved by political agreements. It presents an imperative demand that the realities of human relations be faced in their stark nakedness. It demands that the imponderable influences of human behavior be given due consideration in the light of the timeless fact that it has never been possible to keep them under control. To tackle that problem in idealism is to fail as fully as in a reliance for its solution upon the terror which the practically irresistible force may instill, or upon the naive belief that the secret of destructive atomic fission can be kept out of the possession of those who would destroy.

Even if it were wholly true, as is stated in one of the plans for preventing the destructive use of atomic fission, that "the peoples [of the world] do not belong to the governments . . . the governments belong to the peoples," no political agreement could attain that goal. It is not always government that initiates and fosters a program of aggression: government often is set up with that end in view; certainly it is frequently accepted on the basis of that purpose.

The problem presented by the achievement of atomic fission is a problem of human relations, that is, of ethics. Its solution cannot be approached by any number or kind of physical demonstrations of the power thus provided, short of utter eradication of the human race. It cannot be reduced to a denominator of safety by any international pact or law; because no such control could be effectively enforced. Not even "no strike" contracts can be enforced. The development of a physical defense against the destructiveness of atomic fission probably would do more to invite a test of it than to deter an attack. The problem can be approached only along the lines of education directed to ethical improvement. And there certainly is no encouragement in the attempt in Congress to cut out of the scientific foundation bills all provision for research in the social sciences, through which alone can governments or peoples find even hope of an equitable, lasting peace. Those who are scared into being good ever seek opportunity to be otherwise.

Fire Is Too Common

Accounts of fires destructive alike of property and human life are so common in the daily news that nobody has any difficulty in accepting the statements of authorities that the fire destruction over the past twelve months has been the greatest in sixteen years. Even without taking thought that such data must include losses in connection with warfare, the typical man would be ready to believe that the comparison fit well upon conditions in this country. He is ready by the thousands to declare that there is too much destruction by fire, and when he attempts to analyze the recent hotel fire in Chicago and last week's burning of Staten Island ferry terminals, he can but wonder what is going to be done about it, and whether the obviously increasing volume of destruction is going to continue.

The National Fire Protection Association had its fiftieth anniversary meeting a few weeks ago. Its program showed clearly that great protective strides have been made over the half century, but it did not prove that the percentage loss of property had been reduced, and there was no definite indication that loss of life had not become proportionately greater, especially in the last decade. The association's deliberations did not offer much to clear up the puzzle for the typical man.

Fireproofing technic has been advanced far in the present century. But, its application still leaves much to be done. Now that the time-consuming all-disturbing exigencies of war have passed, it is greatly to be desired and earnestly to be advocated that fireproofing and firepolicing be universally applied. From every angle of observation they are good business; as such, they should not be left to the ordering of political agencies—they belong among the agenda of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and trade associations of all kinds.

And the furtherance of fireproofing belongs to the chemical and related industries as a straight matter of business. They have the materials by means of which fireproofing is done—firepolicing is but the seeing that it is done and done properly. They know how to create public consciousness of the value of fire protection in money and in safety. They do not have to scare people into buying this protection. But, they should put the selling of it well toward the top of their post-war plans. There is too much destruction by fire. There is not enough business interest in its reduction.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

program of prosecution of its big suits outstanding in the chemical and electrical fields.

The argument, when made on the senate floor by the bureau's champion, Senator Joe O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, was convincing enough to restore the entire cut. The house conferees haven't been convinced yet, and the bets are that the bureau won't get the entire $200,000 back.

Business in Veterans

The use of war veterans as "fronts" by businesses seeking preferences in their dealings with the government is becoming a major problem—an outgrowth of congressional efforts to butter up the veterans' vote for the coming November elections. By recent act of Congress, veterans have been given priority claims second only to the Federal government itself in the disposal of surplus war materials.

The greatest abuse of the privilege granted the veterans is in connection with the sales of surplus materials by WAA. Officials admit that the use of veterans as "front" by businesses seeking these materials is widespread and say that little can be done about it without making costly investigations for which the agency has neither the time nor funds.

The abuse has also become widespread in the exporting business, so much so that the Office of International Trade has taken steps to tighten its regulations in an effort to curb this practice. To be eligible to participate in OIT's veterans preference plan, the veteran must be engaged as an individual on his own behalf in the export business, or in the case of a partnership or corporation, veterans must have at least a 50 percent ownership interest.

Japanese Disease Data

General MacArthur's forces expected to run into some odd situations when they occupied Japan, but not one that would result in so many headaches as the Japanese custom of reporting deaths from disease.

When a Jap dies of disease, the government always lists his death as occuring in the place of birth rather than where he actually dies. The result, naturally, has been so to garble up the vital statistics that it is most difficult to ascertain where the disease occurred.

One of the reforms now being imposed by the general is to change that custom to conform to ours; so that, in the future, sources of disease may be traced more readily through their historical study.

Fats and Oils Get Scarcer

Those areas of the country which haven't been too badly hit by the shortage of household fats and oils are going to see their supplies tightening up in the next three months. Department of Agriculture officials report an acute shortage of these materials in the Southern and Western States that can be met only by taking some of the supplies away from other areas.

Officials state that reduced shipments of lard and fatbacks in recent months have created the acute situation in the South and West, and they plant to direct processors and distributors to channel a larger proportion of their total production of shortenings and salad and cooking oils to these areas so that the degree of scarcity will be more nearly equalized in all regions.

Details of the program, now being worked out, would provide for distribution of the additional supplies in household-size packages through normal trade channels. Current supplies to the extent of approximately 30,000,000 pounds would be moved to areas where shortages are most acute.

Scientific Data Moved

The largest-scale dissemination of scientific information in history has just begun with the transfer of a mass of scientific documents by the Office of Scientific Research and Development to the Library of Congress for free distribution to universities and libraries throughout the country. OSRD is now in process of liquidation and had thought first to transfer the documents to the navy's office of research and invention, but after collecting the first 100,000 research documents, that office found the task too big and suggested that the entire collection go to the Library of Congress.

Some idea of the scope of the project can be got from the comment made by Dr. Mortimer Taube, assistant director for operations, acquisitions department of the library, who said that 3,000,000 pieces, equal in number to the entire New York Public Library, will be sorted, checked against declassification files, and subjected to preliminary cataloging controls. Some 45,000 titles are included in the total, covering a heterogeneous range from "Microwave Radar Reflections" to "Progress Report on Physical and Stress Corrosion Properties of Magnesium Alloy Sheet."

OPD—7-1-1946

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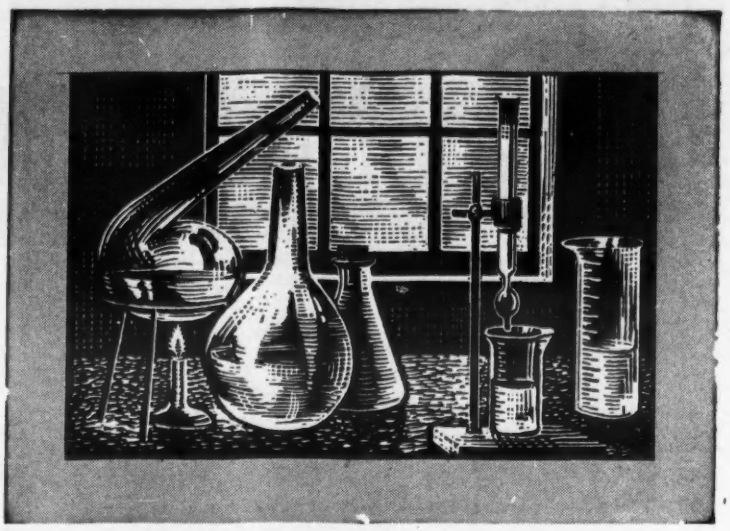

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Heavy Chemicals

Recovery is taking place in the output of heavy chemicals without improving the supply situation. The recent cutback in production was not accompanied by a corresponding decrease in consuming demand and the absence of inventories has left shipments dependent on current output. There is an expectancy that certain chemicals may be adjusted to a higher selling basis to cover the advance in fuel and other manufacturing costs and letters have been received by holders of contracts indicating the possibility of such a price movement. The sharp advance in copper sulphate prices has not been followed by a revision in other copper chemicals to date. It looked as though a break was coming at the strikebound production plants of copper sulphate and that a settlement would be reached shortly. This would greatly relieve a shortage in that chemical which at present has the earmarks of becoming acute.

Soda ash and caustic soda have remained in definitely short supply. Demand for those basic chemicals has been of unusually heavy dimensions and both will likely remain short for an indefinite period. All the other sodas have felt the cutback in soda ash and their production has been regulated accordingly. Difficulty in securing the metal has forced a tighter market in antimony oxide. While manganese dioxide was available for home and export, shipments of acetate, chloride and naphthenate were behind schedule. There was enough bleaching powder to meet requirements. Carbon tetrachloride was in shorter supply. Chlorate continued to show the best balanced market for the potashes. Continued strikes at the arsenic producing plants have resulted in a shortage that is considered acute.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 106.2 in the week ended June 21, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 104.0 in the previous week and 90.4 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemical Division of the U. S. Tariff Commission unless otherwise specified.

Acetic Anhydride—April production increased moderately over March and was the second highest in the first four months. The total was 44,789,682 pounds, compared with 44,026,772 pounds in March.

Alumina Sulphate—Inventories have been maintained sufficiently to meet consuming requirements on a prompt basis. Demand from the paper mills and water works is reported steady.

Antimony Oxide—Market position tighter with inventories somewhat shorter. Shipments going forward under government regulation. Makers are experiencing difficulty in securing enough metal. Export sales temporarily restricted.

Arsenic—Domestic white powdered arsenic production held up by labor strikes and unless these are settled promptly, it will be impossible to increase calcium arsenate production to meet any major cotton infestation.

Carbon Disulphide—April production was at the lowest level for the first four months of this year. The total registered 21,909,280 pounds, compared with 24,224,250 pounds in March.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Current stocks are relatively low and the market position is probably tighter than at any time this year. It is expected that when production is restored to normal, buying conditions will improve. April output was lower, the total being 10,889,678 pounds against 12,562,263 pounds in the preceding month.

Copper Carbonate—This chemical along with copper chloride and naphthenate has not changed in price to date. Suppliers are looking for an adjustment in quotations owing to sharp advances recorded in producing costs. Contracts are being entered subject to price at time of shipment.

Copper and Lead Metals—Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been directed to recapture 2⅜c. per pound on copper and 1¾c. per pound on lead for every pound of the metal in an operator's inventory unsold on the effective date of the recent price increases and for which subsidies had been paid or had accrued up to that date. The metals are deemed to be in an operator's inventory whether held by him in finished form, or in process in his mills, smelters or refineries, or in the form of copper and lead due him from other treatment plants.

Copper Sulphate—As announced in last week's issue, the market has been advanced 65c. per hundred pounds. Crystals in carlots are now held at 5.65c. per pound and monohydrated is held at 10.10c., the former being the works price and the latter a delivered price. At present the supply position is tight as a result of the cutback production of two strike-bound plants and an increased demand for agriculture which is about at its peak for the season. According to trade advices a break is apparent in the strike and a settlement of labor difficulties both here and in the Southwest is expected very shortly. The restoration of output to normal should ease the supply situation and permit the resumption of export shipments.

Manganese Dioxide—Prompt shipments of this chemical are being made to the match and ceramic industries and some export business has been placed. Chloride holds a tighter position and, while there is no real shortage of stocks, producers are behind contract schedules. Acetate, which is used in special chemical processes, is considerably behind scheduled requirements.

Potash Carbonate—Production is being restored but not sufficiently to relieve the tight inventory situation. Part shipments are moving against existing contracts and it will be some time before the market can be brought into balance. The situation is very similar in caustic of potash.

Salt—An official report states that most of the salt production in California is obtained by evaporation of water of the Pacific Ocean, plants being located on the shores of San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego bays, and at Long Beach. Additional amounts are derived from lakes and lake beds in the desert regions (in part, rock salt), mainly in Imperial, Kern and San Bernardino counties, and evaporation of alkaline lake water in Modoc County. A small amount of valuable medicinal salts

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper sulphate, crystals, 65c. per 100 lbs.
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 90c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

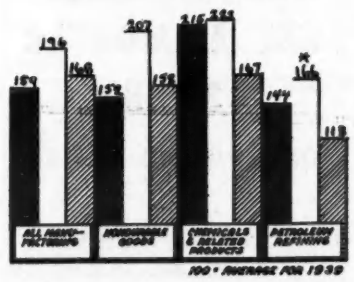
Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.3	168.5	168.5	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Business in March



*Includes coal products.

FACTORY PRODUCTION
MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS (End of month)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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has been obtained by evaporation of the water of Lake Mono, Mono County, and from a mineral spring in Butte County.

Soda Ash—No improvement could be noted in the supply position. Production is recovering from the coal strike but demand is far in excess of current output and there are no inventories at present. Strike conditions still prevail at some major producing points and the general loss in recent production has created a shortage for consumption that will take weeks to even off. It now seems apparent that while output was cutback around 50 percent there was no such corresponding decrease in consuming demand.

Soda Caustic—Situation is not unlike that in soda ash. The most favorable development is that production is gradually being increased but remains considerably below the demand level. Part shipments have been made against standing contracts and there is a large gap to be filled. Meanwhile, producers are not considering new business for specified shipments and export trade in both caustic soda and soda ash is practically nil.

Soda Silicofluoride—Holds a rather tight supply position at present with some producers sold through the month of July. The market position is firm with demand active. Importations of 148 cases were recorded last week.

Tin—According to a Dutch survey it has been found that the Klappa Kampit mine in the Netherland Indies, the only deep tin mine on the islands, has been destroyed almost beyond repair by the Japanese, who took away its vital machinery and flooded the shafts. Efforts at restoration of this mine must wait until manpower and machinery can be spared from other essential work. Owing to the lack of charcoal none of the large tin smelters on Bangka are operating at present. Consequently, a recent shipment of 100 long tons of tin consisted of ore instead of the well-known "Bangka pigs" weighing 78.1 pounds at a guaranteed tin standard of 99.97 percent fine. Present delivery contracts stipulate that ore from the Bangka and Billiton mines be melted at the Longhorn Smelter near Houston, Tex.; however, as soon as adequate shipments of charcoal can be assured, the Muntok smelter on Bangka will be reopened, say Dutch interests.

Acids

Acetic—While stocks of this acid are not excessive, there seemed to be enough material to meet requirements without difficulty. April production of synthetic registered 23,187,005 pounds, compared with 25,008,262 pounds in March. The amount of acid recovered in April was 99,837,047 pounds against 95,311,071 pounds in March. The output of natural was 2,342,315 pounds in April, compared with 1,738,155 pounds in the preceding month.

Chromic—Supply position has continued tight with demand increasing for plating requirements. Production is being conducted on a larger scale but not sufficiently to permit much export business being placed.

Hydrofluosilicic—Prompt shipments can be made of this acid. Inventories have been maintained to meet consuming requirements without difficulty. Hydrofluoric acid is in a similar condition.

Nitric—Not in free supply but sufficient to meet the essential requirements of consumers without difficulty. Production better than a month ago.

Oxalic—Producers are endeavoring to move all of this acid possible against existing contracts. The fact that deliveries are considerably behind schedule has checked any eagerness to consider new business. Production is heavily under contract with shipments indefinite.

Sulphuric—Demand in this section did not appear to be quite as active for agricultural use as noted earlier in the month. The Middlewest is getting a better demand from the iron and steel industry. Inventories are not excessive but are meeting requirements.

Baltimore, June 28.—Production and demand for sulphuric acid remained well in balance at the close of the month. Prices continued at the top levels established during the war. So far there has been no suggestion emanating from government sources of an intent to relinquish control by Washington, and producers go on as they have done, with the supply of acid available large enough to take care of military requirements and industrial necessities as well. Profit margins seem to be well maintained, with the variations in the price set not sufficiently wide to give rise to a demand for unification or a similar move.

Farm Surplus

—Continued from page 3

rating, and inferior grades of surplus agricultural commodities by (1) making government-owned plants, facilities, and other property available to private persons and agencies and governmental bodies; (2) initiating, sustaining, and financing programs for purchasing, storing, treating, converting, consuming, using, processing, and marketing such commodities; and (3) where necessary to carry out the programs effectively, operating government-owned facilities and plants, repairing and remodeling them where necessary.

A subsection (b) of section 2 makes it clear that the secretary is to accomplish the objectives of the legislation, insofar as possible, through the use of private industry and commercial facilities. It was the view of the committee that the secretary would be justified in operating plants and facilities only to the extent that private industry cannot effectively do the job.

Section 3 of the bill would authorize the secretary, as a condition to the furnishing of assistance under the bill, to require (1) agreements, warranties, or covenants concerning the use of government-owned property; (2) contributions of money, services, or materials to any operation in connection with which assistance is furnished; and (3) the dedication to the free use of the public or assignment to the United States for the benefit of the public of any discoveries, inventions, or patents resulting from operations, investigations, or other work carried out under the legislation.

An "agricultural commodity" is defined in the bill as any commodity obtainable through agriculture, including forest products, and any product, by-product, or waste product obtained in the production or processing of any such commodity.

Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, plans construction of a warehouse for the handling of copra at Long Beach, Calif., at a cost of $41,000.

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IMPORT EXPORT

ATSM Discusses

—Continued from page 4

was inadequate for the purpose intended and actual details for conducting this test should be made available, the committee recommends for publication as the tentative method of test for specific gravity of industrial aromatic hydrocarbons, as appended hereto. In view of the development of this new method, the test for specific gravity will be omitted from method D-853.

This recommendation has been submitted to letter ballot of the committee which consists of thirty-three voting members, twenty-two members returned their ballots, of whom twenty have voted affirmatively, one negatively, and one member marked his ballot "not voting."

Soap and Detergents

Committee D-12 on soaps and other detergents has elected B. S. VanZile as chairman and F. W. Smither as vice-chairman. During the year tentative revisions of standards were asked for milled soap, chipped soap, powdered soap, white floating toilet soap, palm oil solid soap, olive oil solid soap, as well as for chipped soap with rosin. Adoption of tentative suggestions for standards was made for chemical analysis for soaps containing synthetic detergents, as well as special detergents.

Metal Powders

Metal powders committee B-9 recommended that the four following new methods be accepted as tentative:—

Methods of test for flow rate of metal powders; Sieve analysis of granular metal powders; test for apparent density of metal powders, and sampling finished lots of metal powders.

Shipping Containers

A report of committee D-10 on shipping containers has presented the following recommendation to the administrative committee on standards:—

New tentative methods for: Compression test for shipping containers (D-642-45 T) to supersede standard method D-642-43, and drop test for shipping containers (D-775-45 T) to supersede tentative method (D-775-44-T.

Trademark Bill

—Continued from page 3

national commitments to the end that American traders in foreign countries may secure the protection to their marks to which they are entitled.

3. To modernize the trademark statutes so that they will conform to legitimate present-day business practice.

4. To remedy constructions of the present acts which have in several instances obscured and perverted their original purpose.

5. Generally to simplify trademark practice, to secure trademark owners in the goodwill which they have built up, and to protect the public from imposition by the use of counterfeit and imitated marks and false trade descriptions.

Among the important changes made by the conference committee was the inclusion of a provision in the section on cancellations to permit any person who believes he will be damaged by the registration of a mark to apply for cancellation of the mark which becomes the common descriptive name of an article or substance on which the patent has expired.

Another amendment adds a new subsection to the cancellation section to provide that a certification mark is subject to cancellation if the registrant (1) does not or is not constituted so as legitimately to exercise control over the use of such mark, (2) produces or markets any goods or services to which the mark is applied, (3) permits the use of such mark for other purposes than as a certification mark, or (4) refuses the use of such mark on nondiscriminatory and reasonable terms by all persons producing or marketing goods or services to which the mark is applied who maintain the standards or conditions which such mark certifies.

ACS Activities

—Continued from page 7

deal with subjects ranging from internal affairs of the society to matters of interest to the scientific world. The various committees, and their chairmen, are:—

Committee on analysis of commercial fats and oils, Virgil C. Mehlenbacher, Swift & Co., Chicago; analytical reagents, Dr. Edward Wichers, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; annual report on atomic weights, Dr. Gregory P. Baxter, Harvard University; American Chemical Society council policy, Bradley Dewey (ex officio); Exchange, Dr. E. J. Crane, editor of "Chemical Abstracts," Ohio State University; hazardous chemicals and explosives, George W. Jones, United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.; local section councilor representation, Dr. Lawrence M. Henderson, the Pure Oil Company laboratory, Winnetka, Ill.; membership, W. D. Collins, United States Geological Survey, Washington; new activities of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Robert C. Swain, American Cyanamid Company, New York; new publications, Frederic W. Willard, editor of American Chemical Society Monographs; nomenclature, spelling and pronunciation, Dr. E. J. Crane; paper, Byron L. Wehmho, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

Also, patent and related Legislation—Professor Carl C. Monrad, Carnegie Institute of Technology; American Chemical Society postdoctoral fellowships, Professor W. Albert Noyes, Jr., University of Rochester; American Chemical Society predoctoral fellowships, Professor T. R. Hogness, University of Chicago; professional and economic status, Dr. Albert L. Elder, Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill.; professional training, Professor W. Albert Noyes, Jr.; soap and soap products, Dr. Roy C. Newton, Swift & Co., Chicago; standard apparatus, W. D. Collins, United States Geological Survey; standard methods for the examination of water and sewage, professor Arthur M. Buswell, University of Illinois; supervisory committee on standard methods of analysis, Dr. G. E. F. Lundell, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, and women's service, Dr. Carnelia T. Snell, Foster D. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Canvassing committees to obtain nominations for four awards administered by the Society are among those named. The prizes, and the chairmen of the canvassing committees, are:—

American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry, Professor John C. Warner, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Borden Company Award in Chemistry of Milk, Professor E. B. Hart, University of Wisconsin; Eli Lilly & Co. Award in Biological Chemistry, Dr. Joseph S. Fruton, Yale University school of medicine, and the Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry, Professor Carl F. Cori, Washington University school of medicine, St. Louis, Mo.

Lehigh Valley

Guy F. Rolland, director of the Atlas Powder Company's Reynolds experimental laboratory at Tamaqua, Pa., has been elected chairman of the society's Lehigh Valley section. Other officers elected for 1946-47 are Dr. Malcolm J. Reider, research director of George W. Bollman & Co., Adamstown, Pa., vice-chairman; William D. Trevorrow, Atlas Powder Company, secretary, and Dr. Robert D. Billinger, associate professor of chemistry at Lehigh University, treasurer.

Kalamazoo

Dr. R. L. Bateman, manager of the fine chemicals division of the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, told a meeting of the Kalamazoo section that a vast expansion of the rayon market has been assured by the development of a new chemical method for making the fabric shrinkproof. He said use of the new chemical, glyoxal, will lead to greater acceptance and use of spun rayon as a clothing fabric.

The importance of new plasticizers, or a mixture of plasticizers, also was stressed by Dr. Bateman, who said they make it possible to vary plastic products according to specifications set up in advance.

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Plant Food Council

—Continued from page 7

cultural scientists and farmers, and contacts and cooperation with governmental agencies and with national organizations in the petroleum, insecticide, fungicide, and other industries.

The council, Mr. Caldwell reported, collected $173,147.64 in membership dues for its first year. It has collected $21,702.56 of the second year's dues. Its expenditures up to convention time were $77,281.01, including salaries of $39,793.31, and it had about $21,500 yet to pay out of the $117,569.19 in cash on hand June 15. The amount paid as dues by any member is not known to the officers of the council, but only to the payer and the bank which receives the dues as trustee.

Responsibilities of Industry

It is the primary responsibility of the fertilizer industry to produce and supply plantfoods adequate to the needs of agriculture in producing sufficient food—this was declared by Dr. Richard Bradfield, head of the Department of Agronomy at Cornell University. The supply must be measured on a world basis, because he believed it better to send fertilizer abroad than to keep on trying to feed all needy peoples. The industry must effect equitable distribution of plantfoods at a fair price. Dr. Bradfield continued, and it must assume its due share of responsibility for the proper utilization of fertilizer resources.

It was difficult, said Dr. Bradfield to harmonize or to compare the historically based estimate of some governmental agencies that the consumption of fertilizer by 1950 would be 20 percent greater than in 1942-3 and the other official statement that agriculture should use two and one-half times as much fertilizer in 1950. He suspected the latter to contain an implication that government would have to step in as a supplier. Equitable distribution calls for careful regard for the spreading of interest in fertilizer to agricultural areas and crops which heretofore have not been fertilized, the markedly westward trend. It must also consider the changing needs of soils as fertilization's cumulative effects are exerted, and the need for nitrogen and potash increases while that for phosphorus decreases. It was his opinion that straight, elemental plantfoods were becoming more popular and that inert fillers were on the way out. He pointed the need of studying the fitting of fertilizer to the particular crop. He urged as still more important than the conservation of the soil the conservation of the means of keeping the soil productive.

The fertilizer industry, said W. A. Minor, special assistant in fertilization to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, has no reconversion or cutback problems but it has the problem of increasing production. This it has met to the extent of the growth in consumption of nitrogen from 375,000 tons to 650,000 tons a year, and increases of from 720,000 tons to 1,368,000 tons of P_2O_5 and 375,000 tons to 746,000 tons of K_2O. Fertilizer now is the world's lifesaver; it is short 900,000 tons of N, 3,300,000 tons of P_2O_5 and an unknown quantity of K_2O depending on the German supply. The fact that the United States is using only 60 percent of its nitrogen-producing capacity did not make sense to him.

Big exports of grain are blocking the national program of good land use, Mr. Minor said, as the realization is growing of the value of proper use of fertilizer and lime to the agricultural economy as a whole. This use is still short of what it should be for full maintenance of soil productiveness. In his experiments he has found farmers profiting by applying as much as 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre of pasture. This points to the value of knowing the nutritional status of the crop or the cattle raised on a piece of land. It also helps to explain the trebling of demand for fertilizer in the Midwest because of the turning to high-yield hybrid corn. The extent to which utilization of governmental plants would tend to ease the situation was analyzed by Mr. Minor. He felt that action had been delayed too long, but that the outlook was improving, although some other steps might be necessary.

Benefits from Research

Agricultural research in all fields has a value for the fertilizer industry, said Dr. R. M. Salter, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture. Much that agricultural research discovers must get to the farmer by way of the industry. So that, in the increasing of wartime farm output per man 75 percent from that at World War I, and 50 percent per acre, agriculture increased its use of fertilizer more than 100 percent in making optimum use of better varieties of crop plants. The fertilizer industry's contributions included the synthesis of ammonia and its direct use in fertilizers, the development of ammonium nitrate, domestic 60-percent muriate of potash, the granulation and other physical improvement of mixtures, the increasing of plantfood concentration from 13.9 percent to 21.3 percent, the introduction of minor mineral elements, and the beneficiation of phosphate rock. Dr. Salter looked for solution of the cost problem in the production of high-strength superphosphates.

Some of the developments through research in agriculture which have increased consumption of fertilizer were enumerated by Dr. Salter to include improvement in strains of corn, oats, and wheat, domestic tung-oil culture, discovery of new uses for farm crops, irrigation study and development. He advised study of fitting fertilizers to the optimum conditions of crop practices, pointing out what had already been observed. He urged the increasing of nitrogen in fertilizing for the purpose of increasing the protein content of foods and feeds. Study of the chemical needs of the Great Plains was indicated, he said, by evidence of decreasing nitrogen content of the soil.

Among the research problems which Dr. Salter said were of interest to the fertilizer industry were:—

Improvement of the quality of fertilizers and reduction of their cost.

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Increasing the concentration of fertilizer mixtures. He considered 25 percent a practicable average, and he pointed out the physical problems to which concentration would give rise.

Development of a nonleaching, slow-acting synthetic nitrogen compound and a better potassium compound.

Substitution of nitric acid for sulphuric acid in the production of superphosphate.

Utilization of potassium silicate minerals.

The admixing of insecticides, nematodicides, fungicides, weed-killers, and other agricultural chemicals with plant-foods.

The fertilizer industry is benefited by the government's paternal interest in the farmer, Dr. Salter said; its research activity is relatively small. He suggested the establishment of fellowships for particular problems. He advised the development of better public understanding, better contacts with research groups, and cooperation with governmental research agencies.

The roads forward are lighted with freedom and paved with facts, said Wheeler McMillan, editor of the *Farm Journal*, who urged that the people of the United States become aggressively active in furthering the spread of real individual freedom throughout the world. It is largely localized in North America, he said.

The light of freedom developed the facts that have brought the products of progress, Mr. McMillan said. Many useful facts are still undiscovered or not understood. This is especially true with respect to utilization of the soil, and he posed as a most desirable achievement the development of a process whereby an inch layer of fertile soil could be synthesized upon exhausted lands. He urged also that chemical study of the soil be complemented by biological study, pointing out that only 5 percent of a plant's structure needs human aid, the remainder deriving from air and water by means of phytochemical and photochemical processes.

Industry should join with government in providing more adequate social security for the farmer, said Stephen Pace, congressman from Georgia. This should be undertaken by providing him with a fully fertile soil, better (higher) parity prices which would include his higher labor costs, ample credit, crop insurance, adequate control of production and surpluses, and an orderly market, whereunder he could hold out big crops by means of quick freezing, dehydration, and so on.

His program, Mr. Pace declared, would not cost a dime, requiring only cooperation and help. He warned that unrest was developing in agricultural circles and the alternative might be the development of an all-powerful farmers' union.

Protection of free enterprise against all sorts of antagonistic and destructive ideologies and isms was quite elaborately presented in the after dinner speech of Congressman Everett Dirksen from Illinois. No concrete program was outlined, but a patriotic call for vigilance was made and the unwisdom of disregarding the significance of world trends was emphasized.

President Woodrum urged that businessmen recognize the fact that the government is just about what the people make it, and that they be active in the selection and retention of good representatives, as well as in the ousting of unsatisfactory office-holders.

New Directors Elected

The by-laws of the council provide that a retiring director may not be returned to office until after one year. This resulted in the election of eight new directors for the 1946-9 term in succession to the retiring class of 1946. There was no contest outside the nominating committee. J. C. Prissey, of the Cooperative G.L.F., was elected to replace T. E. Milliman, of the same organization, who resigned from the class of 1948.

The present membership of the board is as follows:—

Class of 1947:—H. M. *Albright, United States Potash Company, New York; James F. Doetsch, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York; Ralph B. *Douglass, Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va.; D. P. Granberry, Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Company, Laurel, Miss.; Edwin Pate, Dixie Guano Company, Laurinburg, N. C.; W. T. Steele, jr., Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Richmond, Va.; A. D. Strobhar, Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Savannah, Ga.; W. T. Wright, F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.

Class of 1948:—George Gage, Anderson Fertilizer Company, Anderson, S. C.; B. W. Haynes, Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. A. Howell, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.; G. E. Petitt, Potash Company of America; J. C. *Prissey, Cooperative G.L.F. Soil-Building Service, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. B. Robertson, Robertson Chemical Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; J. E. *Sanford, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta, Ga.; F. S. *Washburn, American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Class of 1949:—Albert B. Baker, Bradley & Baker, New York; C. T. Brown, Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; George Cushman, Long Island Produce & Fertilizer Company, Riverhead, N. Y.; H. C. Fisher, Diamond Fertilizer Company, Sandusky, Ohio; F. W. Heidinger, Bennett & Clayton Company, Prospect Plains, N. J.; James Rossman, Woodruff Fertilizer Company, North Haven, Conn.; F. J. Woods, Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla.; M. S. Wright, Texas Farm Products, Nacogdoches, Texas.

The five directors designated with an asterisk (*) compose the executive committee of which Ralph B. Douglass is chairman.

An eloquent tribute to the services of Mr. Douglass during the past year was paid by A. Lynn Ivey, president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, and at Mr. Ivey's suggestion the assemblage stood in testimony of that appreciation.

The members of the official staff of the council, who are chosen by the board, are:—President, Clifton A. Woodrum; secretary-treasurer, Harry B. Caldwell; agronomist, Dr. John R. Taylor, jr.; director of information, Louis H. Wilson; office manager, Mrs. Diane Taylor.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Fertilizer season for 1946-1947 starts with the overall state of current inventories at an exceedingly low level. While the outlook for nitrogen, superphosphate and potash is favorable, prospects for the smaller organics are decidedly uncertain. It does not look as though much dried blood, fish-meal or tankage would be used in fertilizer because of the high prices prevailing. Packing-house production was never at so low a level as at present. Strike bound plants making castor oil have greatly restricted the amount of castor pomace for market purposes. The trade is waiting for an adjustment of sulphate of ammonia prices to a higher basis and, while it is possible that the port price may be eliminated in favor of a works basis, up to this time there has been no official announcement. Production of sulphate of ammonia is increasing and it appears as though the market will be restored to balance later in the year. In the insecticides and fungicides, the situation was featured by an advance in prices of copper sulphate. The supply at present is definitely tight but may be relieved shortly by a settlement of strike bound plants. Demand for calcium arsenate has increased owing to heavy infestation of boll worms in the Southern cotton states.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Distribution has increased through improvement in output. The trade is expecting an adjustment of prices to a higher level by OPA. Inquiry has continued active with no carryover stocks at the beginning of the new fertilizer year. According to Dominion advices, Canada exported 181,189 tons in 1945. Factory sales by producers amounted to 225,085 tons and stocks on January 1, 1946 were 11,122 tons.

Dried Blood — Trading practically suspended under continued absence of supplies. Demand unsatisfied and mostly from the feed trade.

Fish Scrap—Advices from Baltimore state that reports from the menhaden fishing fleet are more encouraging. Operations have been more productive, although the fish are not large. No additional orders for scrap have been booked but it is expected that as soon as former commitments are covered, considerable trading will develop. It is also expected that shipments will follow the trend established late last season when the middlewest took most of the available scrap for conversion into meal for feeding purposes, to supply the demand for protein. An importation of 1,159 bags of fish meal from Montevideo was noted last week.

Nitrogenous Material — Market tighter than usual owing to strike-bound conditions prevailing at one of the major producing plants.

Soda Nitrate — Demand has held considerably above the available supply. Domestic production is gradually improving but not sufficiently to ease the tight supply position.

Tankage—Situation has felt the full force of minimum packing-house production that has prevailed all month. Inventories are exhausted. Importations last week included 2,766 bags from South America. There were also 983 bags of liver tankage.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — New fertilizer season opens with demand active for home and export. The rapid movement of production has prevented the building of inventories and the current supply position is tight. Exports of phosphate rock from North Africa in 1946 are expected to reach 4,000,000 metric tons, according to London advices. They amounted to 2,500,000 tons in 1945, and to 1,750,000 in 1944.

Superphosphate—Strikes and breakdowns at some of the large producing plants have cutback production and there has been no easement in the supply situation while demand has remained active.

Superphosphate production in the United Kingdom declined from 98,400 long tons in January 1946 to 77,200 in February, according to statistics of the Board of Trade. Consumption (deliveries to farmers and used in compounds) increased between the two months from 94,000 to 99,100 tons.

Potashes

Shipments are going forward under government regulations. The trade is awaiting the announcement of contract prices which have been unusually late this year. The first potash received in the United Kingdom from Germany since the war appeared in the March customs statistics, according to British advices. A shipment of 31,380 hundredweight (112 pounds) of potassium chloride was recorded.

Insecticides

Demand for calcium arsenate has increased under a growing infestation of the boll weevil. In Texas, near Waco in the central part of the state, weevils are now destroying practically all squares on early cotton. Here, cotton is infested at the rate of 799 weevils per acre. In Louisiana, near Tallulah in Madison Parish in the northeastern part of the state, the greatest weevil population per acre of cotton during the first week of June since 1934 was experienced. In Mississippi, the State Plant Board reported to the Bureau that the weevil situation is serious in many places in the state, especially in the southern half. The weevil population ranged as high as 1,100 per acre in some infested fields.

April recorded the largest production of DDT for the first four months of this year. Output amounted to 4,139,852 pounds compared with 3,380,369 pounds in the preceding month, according to figures released by the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Pyrethrum production in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the 1945-46 crop season (October-May) is estimated at 1,650 metric tons, compared with a preliminary estimate of 2,000 tons. The reduction in the current estimate is attributed to lack of interest on the part of producers because of a drop in prices. Approximately 820 tons of this crop were purchased by the United States before the termination of the pyrethrum agreement, leaving 830 tons for disposal. Argentina is reported to have taken 250 tons and insecticide manufacturers in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo are believed to have purchased 100 tons, leaving approximately 480 tons for export.

Higher ceiling prices recently granted for rotenone bearing roots has resulted in an advance of $1.15 a pound for rotenone. The market is quoted from $12.05 a pound to $14.50 a pound, depending upon the seller and quantity. An advance of 10c. per unit was recorded in rotenone extract establishing the market at $1.15 per unit.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Maintenance of adequate stocks of sulphur has permitted prompt shipments to meet a heavy consuming demand both for industry and agriculture. Consular advices from Palermo state that progress was made in 1945 in restoring production in Sicilian sulphur mines. At the end of the year, 50 were being worked and 75 were reported in good repair. Crude sulphur output in 1945 amounted to 53,690 metric tons, a substantial increase over the 1944 figure of 33,400 tons. The 1945 total would have been considerably larger had it not been for the unusual shortage of electric power resulting from drought during the second half of the year. Pyrites continued firm but unchanged.

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rotenone, $1.15 per lb.
Rotenone extract, 10c. per unit.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Petroleum Derivatives

A well nigh insatiable demand for petroleum base butyl alcohols from manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires and tubes is keeping the market for these alcohols boiling to a high degree while keeping stocks of butadiene and isobutylene at a low ebb and featuring the movement of petroleum derivatives which had already reached a steadily increasing volume in the petroleum solvents and ketones required in the production of synthetic resins and plastics.

In other directions, particularly in the petroleum fuels and gases, a strong undertone has been developed by the recent intimations that another overall advance in price ceilings for crude petroleum, considerably larger than the recent 10 cents per barrel markup, is being favorably considered by the Office of Price Administration and the Economic Stabilizer, to furnish the incentive needed to induce producers in all the crude oilfields of the United States to swell their output to still larger proportions than the present record-breaking yield. Such an additional advance in prices for crude oil would have to be followed by commensurate markups in prices of fuel oil, kerosene and gasoline.

Besides meeting the steadily expanding requirements of domestic consumers, processors of high-solvency aromatic naphthas are being called upon to supply export needs, and competition among the makers of these solvents has became exceedingly keen. A spirited inquiry for methylethyl ketone has also sprung up in the export field.

Petroleum Chemicals

Allyl Chloride—An increasing demand is noted for this material from manufacturers of special types of synthetic resins and plastics, albeit purchases of allyl alcohol have continued somewhat limited.

Butyl Alcohol—Extensive buying interest is being manifested in this petroleum base solvent by users of such solvents who have latterly found it difficult to fill their requirements in the grain and molasses fermentations.

Isobutylene — Moving in considerable volume to makers of butyl rubber products.

Methylethyl Ketone — In mounting request from domestic manufacturers of cellulose finishes for automotive vehicles and for export.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Continue moving in fairly large volume into the plants of the synthetic resin makers, with the processors well supplied with the xylol required for the xylol-base types and more than plentifully stocked with toluol for the toluol-base grades. Keen competition is noted between the Pacific coast producer who has recently resumed all-sea shipments to a New Jersey port and a large factor in the East who is naming prices on three new products on a basis of delivered at points along the North Atlantic seaboard which meet those quoted on the brands conveyed by all-water Eastern shipments, when delivered in the same consuming centers.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Moving in seasonally large quantities.

Lacquer Diluent — Buying of this material by the paint making industry continues to reach sizable proportions.

Mineral Spirits — Still being purchased in fair-sized lots.

Stoddard Solvent — Movement into civilian drycleaning channels continues seasonally brisk.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Continues in fair request and liberal supply.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 28.—Call for representative grades of petroleum solvents and diluents continues quite good in this area and, with sellers apparently not anxious to press material on the market, the tone is holding firm.

Los Angeles, June 28.—Demand for petroleum specialties in the solvents and diluents group continues high on the Pacific coast. And a good supply assures brisk trading therein.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Butane — Current supply and demand continue fairly well balanced despite a waning of purchasing by the makers of high-octane aviation gasoline. Buying operations by makers of synthetic rubber are constantly increasing and takings of industrial enterprises using this gas for the generation of intense heat are reaching larger proportions daily.

Heptane — Still moving in fair quantities.

Hexane—In only limited request.

Octanes — Still being taken up in small lots.

Pentanes — In steadily diminishing inquiry.

Propane—Conditions in the market for this liquefied petroleum gas are almost identical with those prevailing in butane.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 28.—Call for the various grades of liquefied petroleum gases is holding up well in this area and offerings are not exceptionally large. Tone is good.

Los Angeles, June 28.—Excellent supplies and a brisk demand continue to feature the market for liquefied petroleum gases on the Pacific coast.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—A boilover demand continues to keep stocks of these waxes down to meager proportions.

Paraffin—Combined export and domestic takings are still running far ahead of current production, with the result that supplies of crude scale continue at a low ebbtide level while refined grades are nearly exhausted.

Petrolatums—In a vain endeavor to meet all requirements in these petroleum jellies, many producers are far behind in making deliveries. Prices continue to be well maintained on U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades.

White Mineral Oils—Still being bought in sizable quantities with prices strongly held by virtually all producers and suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Although still lacking confirmation, reports emanating from reliable sources in Washington, D. C., strongly indicate that another lifting of ceiling prices for crude oil is about to follow the recent general overall advance of 10 cents per barrel in all the American oilfields. The Office of Price Administration and Economic Stabilizer, although initially reluctant to grant this additional markup of crude oil prices for fear that it may entail a further increase in the cost of living, because it would almost certainly bring about commensurate advances in prices for all petroleum derivatives, especially the petroleum fuels and gases, are believed to have been swayed in their opinion on this score by the attitude of Congress, favoring the furnishing of a further incentive for amplifying the already record-breaking production of crude petroleum and providing reasonable margins of profits for processors of the derivatives. Highly pleasing results along these lines are also expected to flow from the deliberations of the newly-created peacetime council, known as the National Petroleum Council, recently named by the Secretary of the Interior as an advisory body.

Gasoline—With the motoring season getting into full swing, the demand for gasoline of all kinds is reaching unparalleled proportions and producers and dealers alike are maintaining prices firmly on regular and premium grades. The call for the latter grade is of record-breaking size with no diminution in the buying resulting from the recent action of the Civilian Production Administration in reducing the permissible octane content of this type from an 80 to a 78½ rating at the refineries.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

Production of steel has continued to gain, the schedule last week registering 87.2 percent, an advance of 3 percent over the preceding period. If the steel output continues to improve, production of coaltar chemicals should show appreciable expansion during July. At present the basic coaltar materials are tight under a consuming demand that has curbed much betterment in the inventory position. Trade reports indicate that demand may be evened off in benzol shortly, but the sold up condition of coaltar, creosote oil, cresylic acid and naphthalene offers little that is favorable to prospective buyers during the next few months. Refined naphthalene has advanced sharply and the accumulation of increasing costs to manufacture since 1942 are, at least, partly covered. Supplies of the household grades have continued short and the tight position of the market has not been relieved to any appreciable extent. Phenol is heavily under contract and coaltar xylol is very short. It is stated that toluol stocks have been reduced in some quarters, export orders assisting in the distribution.

Shipments of intermediates and dyestuffs have shown improvement although the movement has been confined to the essential wants of regular consumers, with new business given little consideration. Hydrogenated solvents remained tight with a gradual increase in production noted.

Steel operations for the week beginning June 24 were scheduled at 87.2 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 84.2 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 43.6 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,536,800 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,483,900 tons for the preceding week and 1,675,900 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission and refer to tar distillers unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	129.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Continued improvement in production has permitted a better distribution of benzol. The supply remained short of demand but the market showed a better degree of balance than in several weeks. April production of the motor grade from tar distillers was the lowest for the first four months. Output registered 896,596 gallons, compared with 971,183 gallons in March. Production of all other grades was 2,256,879 gallons in April against 3,057,504 gallons in the preceding month.

Coaltar — Production increasing but considerably below the limit of consuming demand. Market position definitely tight.

Creosote Oil — Output in April amounted to 10,052,000 gallons, compared with 10,569,755 gallons in March. Production said to be sold for woodprocessing for the balance of the year.

Cresylic Acid—Supply position has remained acute with current production reported considerably under consumer requirements. April output of refined was placed at 2,266,946 pounds, against 2,465,361 pounds in March. Arrivals from the United Kingdom last week were 916 drums.

Naphthalene — Higher prices have been established for household grades of refined naphthalene. The advance covers an accumulation of increasing costs since 1942. Balls and flakes for wholesalers and jobbers are held at 9½c. a pound, works, 50 pound cases same basis 9¾c. and one pound packages, same basis 11c. Production of refined naphthalene in April was 8,634,316 pounds for material solidifying at 79°C and over. The crude market has continued in very light supply with demand ahead of production and consumers pressing for shipments. Output of crude solidifying at less than 79°C in April was 17,660,149 pounds, compared with 15,108,529 pounds in the preceding month.

Phenol—Inventories have remained short and very little material has been available to meet additional requirements. Distribution to regular consumers is said to be of somewhat better dimensions. April production was the largest recorded in the first four months. The total registered 18,438,459 pounds against 16,968,899 pounds in March.

Toluol—Stocks were available for prompt shipment with inventories gradually getting lower. Some export orders have assisted in the distribution. Production, aside from coke-oven material in April amounted to 1,010,581 gallons, compared with 1,209,382 gallons in March.

Xylol—Market position reported to be slowly improving although the supply of coaltar xylol remained tight. Demand was active with synthetic assisting in satisfying current requirements.

Chicago, June 28.—Business in coaltar bases was rather good on the whole, considering the fact that supplies of some materials continue to be limited severely. Benzol remained firm. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcar lots, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Production is increasing slowly under an improved distribution of basic materials. So far, it is stated, there has been no appreciable easement in the supply position. Both inventories and production were recently cut down and the markets have not been restored to a normal state of balance to date.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic — Backlog orders for various dyestuffs intermediates and resins have overtaxed production and left the market in an exceedingly tight supply position. While output is gradually increasing, it is not expected that the market will assume a balanced condition for several weeks.

Broenner's—Current production insufficient to ease inventory position. Doubtful if additional orders for prompt shipment would be considered at present.

Fumaric — Demand for laminating resins and protective coatings has shown no indication of easement. Production while better is unable to meet this demand promptly and the market's supply position remains definitely tight.

Gamma—Short stocks have kept the supply position tight. Regular consumers are getting some material but it is believed that more material could be used in dyestuffs if made available.

Maleic—In about the same position as fumaric acid. Production so far this year has not been able to even off demand. At present the inquiry for laminating resins and protective coatings has exceeded output and there is not much chance of improved buying conditions until the market develops a better state of balance.

Other Intermediates

Anilin — Production improving under a better movement of benzol. Heavy demand has kept the market in a tight position and prevented the increasing of inventories. Production in April amounted to 6,624,185 pounds, compared with 7,607,352 pounds in March.

Metaparacresol — Supply position continues tight under an active demand. Production in April was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Beginning July 1, Koppers Company, Inc. will handle the sale and distribution of

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placed at 748,565 pounds, against 405,555 pounds in the preceding month.

Monochlorobenzene—Output heavily sold ahead with movement confined to regular consumers. April production registered 23,011,332 pounds, compared with 21,808,624 pounds in March.

Orthometaparacresol — Inventories low with demand holding above the supply limit. Production in April was placed at 491,292 pounds, compared with 705,560 pounds in the previous month.

Phthalic anhydride — Increased activity in the automobile industry has exerted greater pressure for phthalic anyhydride shipments for enamel type finishes. Current demand is considerably in excess of output and the market position is definitely tight. Production for the month of April was 9,216,851 pounds, compared with 9,776,815 pounds in March.

Coaltar Colors

Until the accumulation of backlog orders, accumulated during the coal strike is satisfied, the general market will likely hold a tight position. The flow of intermediates has permitted a gradual increase in production although in some essential basic materials the shortage has continued acute. Inquiry was active both for home and export. April production of C. I. 202 chrome blue black R amounted to 161,086 pounds. Production of C. I. direct black E W was 706,016 pounds and output of C. I. 1114 anthraquinone vat blue BCS 20 percent registered 234,914 pounds.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 22 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	959,880
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	24,855,840
Benzol	gals.	3,132,240
Coaltar	gals.	11,619,600
Creosote oil	gals.	646,656
Naphthalene	lbs.	15,358,080
Phenol	lbs.	181,872
Toluol	gals.	626,448
Xylol	gals.	141,456

Acetone Production Data: 1944-1945

The chemicals division of the Civilian Production Administration has released the following information on acetone, in millions of pounds, represents wartime distribution with allocations permitted only for identifiable military uses and other essential requirements.

	1945	1944
Direct military	10,434	31,356
Foreign	15,545	35,400
Other uses	187,353	352,431
Chemical manufacture	90,218	173,052
Solvents	32,095	57,888
Coated fabrics and rayons	23,781	47,215
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	12,638	24,907
Resins and plastics	11,030	20,063
Rubber manufacture	5,178	11,388
Photography	3,212	5,696
Miscellaneous uses and small orders	9,181	12,270
Total allocations	213,332	419,187

Dyestuffs Output Reported for 1945

Production of all dyestuffs rose irregularly from 34,900,000 pounds in the third quarter of 1942 to 41,200,000 pounds in the second quarter of 1945; the peak was reached in the second quarter of 1944 when the output was almost 45,000,000 pounds. About one-fourth of this production was for anthraquinone dyestuffs, the output of which increased from 6,000,000 to over 11,600,000 pounds in this period. Dyestuffs other than anthraquinone hovered at about 30,000,000 pounds.

Trade Briefs

David S. Harshaw, vice-president and treasurer of the John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Hat Institute, Inc.

St. Regis Paper Company, New York, has elected to the board of directors J. H. Allen, president of the Florida Pulp & Paper Company, Pensacola.

American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., has appropriated the plant site for the company's new viscose rayon staple fiber plant at Radford, Va.

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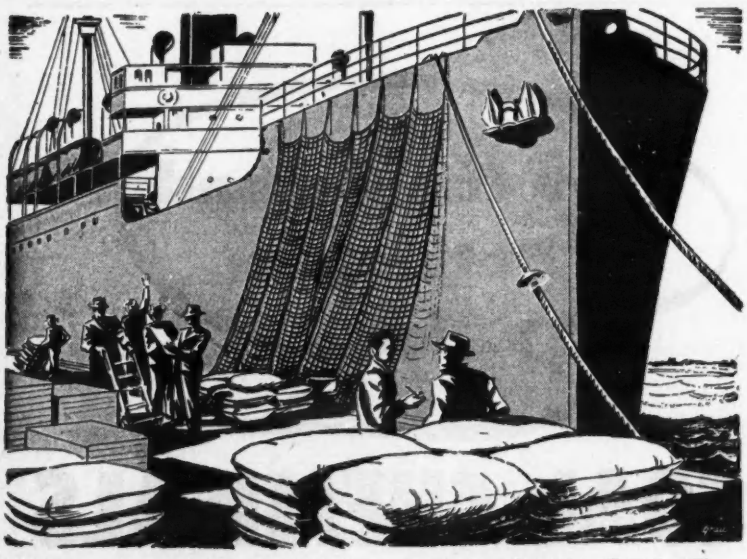

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Sales Head Assistant

E. A. Robinson has been named technical assistant to the director of sales of the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh.

Diamond Alkali Plans Houston, Texas, Plant

Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received the approval of the Civilian Production Administration to construct a $5,750,000 electro-chemical plant at Houston, Texas, for the manufacture of chlorine, caustic soda and muriatic acid, according to John T. Richards, Diamond president.

Construction at the newly-purchased 280-acre plant site will begin in about 60 days. The new plant will include eight buildings, covering about 40 acres.

Vanadium 'Trust'

—Continued from page 4

Metallurgical Company (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation); Electro Metallurgical Sales Corporation (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation); Electro Metallurgical Company of Canada, Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation; Vanadium Corporation of America.

The five individuals indicted were:—J. R. Van Fleet, president of United States Vanadium Corporation; Blair Burwell, vice-president of United States Vanadium Corporation; W. G. Haldane, vice-president of United States Vanadium Corporation; E. D. Bransome, president of Vanadium Corporation of America; F. F. Kett, general manager of the Mining Division of Vanadium Corporation of America.

Attorney-General Tom Clark stated that the indictment follows an investigation of many months by the Federal grand jury at Denver, of pricefixing and monopolization in vanadium-bearing ore, vanadium oxide and ferrovanadium.

The indictment charges that the two principal defendants, Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation and Vanadium Corporation of America, control about 95 percent of the commercially available vanadium-bearing ore deposits. Between them they control 99 percent of all the vanadium oxide produced, sold and consumed in the United States, and 100 percent of all the ferrovanadium produced and sold in the United States.

Amer., Continental Can

—Continued from page 3

quality; the discounts to be allowed purchasers, and the price of cartons in which the cans are shipped;

Agree not to charge less than the ceiling prices for cans fixed by the Office of Price Administration, from and after March of 1942;

Agree to coerce other can manufacturers into maintaining the ceiling prices;

Agree to insure maintenance of identical delivered prices by adoption of a so-called freight equalization plan under which the delivered price for cans shall be the f.o.b. plant price plus the actual rail rate from the nearest manufacturing plant to point of destination, whether or not the nearest can manufacturing plant be operated by a defendant or by any other can manufacturer;

Agree not to solicit the business of customers of each other nor to sell cans to the customers of each other even though the customer be unable to obtain cans from one defendant and the other defendant has cans available for sale;

Agree to allocate between themselves particular geographical areas which shall be exclusive sale territory of one of the companies, with the other company agreeing not to solicit business in such area, and

Agree to allocate between themselves particular fields of production, thus giving one company an exclusive market for the sale of certain types of cans.

D.W. Figgis, president of the American Can Company, said that in all its operations his company has practiced a policy of meticulous observance of the law.

Mr. Figgis said that it can probably be assumed that the charges adhere to the general pattern of such actions based on the Department of Justice's interpretations of the intricate anti-trust laws, reflecting on causes of growth within the industry and alleging restrictions of competition.

It is significant that competition, far from being stifled, has constantly increased, he added, and today is not only intense between can manufacturing companies but is equally intense between the can industry and producers of other types of containers.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Production of cornstarch and other corn derivatives was closer to the termination point last week as most mills were expected to shut down by the middle of the month unless the government sets aside corn to replenish dwindling corn stocks held by processors. This, combined with the scarcity of potato starch and tapioca flour, was expected to have serious repercussions in the textile, paper and other consuming industries, who may cease manufacturing such products in which these sizing bases are used. Consumers inventories were reported negligible, compared with a several months supply normally. Potato starch grinding has been resumed by some mills in Maine, it was stated, but the production was to be delivered to consumers who have supplied the potatoes. Situation in tapioca flour remains unchanged, with the trade awaiting the announcement of the adjusted import ceilings by OPA. According to latest reports, the announcement was expected shortly after the first of the month.

Business in tanning materials was slow last week. Tanners confined buying interest to quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract. Large arrivals of quebracho last week were delivered against previous contracts, with tanners showing an active inquiry for forward requirements. Scarcity of offerings of wattle bark and extract continued to affect trading. Mangrove bark and myrobalans were dull and featureless and offered freely for shipment, with sellers asking for bids.

Price ceilings for albumen egg and egg yolk were advanced July 1. Trading was light, with trading in sizable quantities reported at slightly below ceilings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
288.4	288.4	288.4	286.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Withdrawals continued active against former contracts and absorbed the output. Demand for surplus stocks was urgent, with trading light owing to the scarcity of supplies. Export inquiry was keen. Prices remain firm at ceilings.

Potash, Prussiate—This market was firm with the production moving steadily against former orders.

Soda, Acetate—Supply conditions were reported improved. Consumers absorbed sizable quantities against contracts. Market was firm at current quotations.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Deliveries against former orders continued in good request. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Tight supply conditions continued to restrict business. Demand was active for prompt needs. Supplies were scarce with prices firm.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Arrivals totaled 260 bags at New York last week. Trading was moderate and mainly for small lots. Quotations were unchanged.

Cochineal—Limited supplies on the spot were closely held at former levels. Inquiry was fairly active.

Madder—Business was restricted to small lots for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Limited supplies continued to affect business. Demand was urgent and producers confined deliveries to small lots for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Albumen, Egg—Business in edible was reported restricted to small quantities for immediate needs because of the scarcity of sugar, flour and other ingredients used by consumers. Sales of large lots were noted at slightly less than ceilings, while small quantities were held at ceilings. An increase of 8c. per pound in ceilings became effective July 1. Granular was advanced to $2.02 to $2.10 per pound, according to quantity and powdered to $2.07 to $2.15 per pound, same basis. Technical was unchanged and ranged from $1 to $1.50 per pound, as to quality.

Dextrin, Corn—Supply situation was worse and most mills were expected to shut down shortly, unless the slight corn supply held by processors is replenished. Deliveries against contracts were in urgent demand with makers allocating supplies.

Egg, Yolk—Higher ceilings were effective July 1 and prices were advanced 2c. per pound. Dried yolk was increased to $1.06 to $1.12 per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity. Business was spotty and reported at slightly below ceilings for sizable quantities. Smaller lots were steady at ceilings.

Sage Flour—Inquiry for shipment was fairly active. Trading was quiet in view of the light offerings from Singapore. Recent sales for forward shipment were reported at 7¾c. per pound, c. and f. New York subject to securing export licenses.

Starch, Corn—Supply situation has become more acute as processors' corn stocks were further reduced last week. Most mills were expected to cease production by the middle of the month, unless promised relief was forthcoming from the government. Production was in urgent request against former contracts. Visible supply of corn decreased 1,970,000 bushels for the week ended June 22 to 17,965,000 bushels, compared with 10,827,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—While some mills in Maine have resumed operations it was reported that the starch produced will be delivered to the suppliers of the potatoes and would not be placed on the open market. Demand continued urgent but, with the stocks unavailable, prices were merely nominal at 16c. to 18c. per pound, New York delivery.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals of 5,600 bags were noted at New York last week against old contracts. The trade still awaited the adjustment of ceilings by OPA but it was expected to be announced shortly. European buyers were reported trading at about 2c. per pound above import ceilings at producing centers in Brazil. Arrivals of manioc flour totaled 14,000 bags at New York last week and some 10,000 bags of the quantity imported the week previous were detained by the Food and Drug Administration as filthy.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Interest in replacements was spotty, but offerings continued scarce and were held at current high levels. According to reports, unsold material at primary centers was light. Arrivals totaled 6,245 bags and 3,630 seroons last week at New York for delivery on prior orders.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners showed little interest in this market. Offerings for shipment was liberal and quoted at $57 to $58 per ton, ex-dock, U. S. ports.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals were heavy and totaled 106,584 bags at ports on the Atlantic coast last week, and were consigned on previous contracts. Tanners showed a good inquiry for nearby and forward replacements. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Tara Powder—Limited supplies on the spot were well held at ceilings. Inquiry was fairly active.

Valonia—Although trading was resumed and a moderate tonnage of cups was reported sold at $65 per ton, New York basis, for forward shipment, most users considered this figure too high and indicated little interest in additional offerings.

Wattle Extract—An active consuming inquiry continued to feature this market. Offerings for shipment were lacking from primary centers and recent liberal arrivals were said to have been booked months ago. Prices for bark and extract were firm at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Swift and sharp price advances on menthol on spot and abroad; continued arrival of badly needed glycerin to eke out the needs of glycerin consumers; a sharp drop in castor bean arrivals just when castor oil requirements are largest; arrival of 50 flasks more of Italian quicksilver shipped from Genoa; absorption of another lot of corn syrup obtained from Argentina and sold here at three to four times the price obtained for domestic syrup; and the release of U. S. Tariff Commission production data concerning a number of synthetic organic chemicals—such were the high points in the drug and fine chemical market last week. Producers of alcohol awaited notice of higher eastern works prices for industrial alcohol, and they continued to sell production on the basis of prices subject to later adjustment. Special strength governed aloin because of the prevailing cost of aloes.

Production data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission covered the output in April in comparison with March operations. The figures released showed that April output increased over March production in the case of acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, ascorbic acid, butyl alcohol dibutyl phthalate, ergosterol, niacin, and niacinamide combined, penicillin, phenobarbital, and thiamine hydrochloride. April production of acetone, 85 percent ethyl acetate, ethyl ethers, formaldehyde, natural and synthetic methanol, sulphathiazole, and all other sulpha drugs was smaller than in March.

The glycerin situation was as tight as the pit in a cling-stone peach, and domestic consumers scoured foreign lands for possible supplies because their needs far exceeded domestic supplies. Castor oil demand was greater and the sudden drop in castor beans was at least a minor crisis in an already strong market. Menthol continued to rise in Brazil because of concentration of stocks in strong hands, and spot prices reflected the gathering of strength in Brazil.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, natural, $1.25 per lb. synthetic, $1 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, Pacific coast, $2 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
217.3	213.9	212.9	219.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Acetanilide—April production rose over that in March, according to the latest figures prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Output totaled 638,239 pounds, against the March production of 606,668 pounds.

Acetone—Less of this article was produced in April. The output amounted to 26,316,490 pounds in that month, compared with the March manufacture of 27,981,806 pounds. The figures are those prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Demand has been reported running ahead of supply despite the fact that April production of 1,013,525 pounds exceeded that of March at 976,421 pounds, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Ascorbic—April production rose of that in March, according to the latest figures prepared by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The April figure was 44,014 pounds while that in March was 38,197 pounds.

Acid, Citric—The fact that sugar availability to the soft drink trade tempers the ability of that industry to turn out beverages usually acidified with citric acid also tempers the need for citric acid in some measure. More is available this year and in that respect the beverage trade position has undergone an improvement.

Acid, Tartaric—Excellence of demand was reported and available stocks have increased moderately in sympathy with the gains in the importation of raw material during recent months. During the past week, 2,412 bags of tartar reached here from Marseilles, France.

Alcohol—With grains and molasses a short article so far as alcohol producers are concerned, every other possible raw material is being pressed into service in the interest of getting enough alcohol even partially to meet the huge consuming demand prevailing for that article. That means that potatoes are the object of a buying campaign and large quantities of the tuber alleged to be unfit for human consumption are going to the manufacture of alcohol. Mayhap potatoes that could grace the pots of the nations' cooks will also find their way to the distillation columns. An announcement of a change in the prices for alcohol produced east of the Rockies is expected soon. Meanwhile, the producers in that area of the country are permitted to sell at prices subject to later adjustment by OPA order.

Aloe—Stocks were far from plentiful but some betterment has taken place of late and some further increase in the availability.

Aloin—Strength in raw material found reflection in the position of aloin which, last week, moved steadily and in good volume at very firm prices.

Amyl Acetate—In excellent request for the item made from fusel oil or from pentane. No surplus of supplies was reported.

Atropine—Very firm in all respects. Production should gain as raw material from Europe becomes increasingly available—and such merchandise has already begun to flow toward this country. However, it remains to be developed that normal stocks will be available from Central Europe and the fact that Russia and political uncertainties govern in the belladonna collection areas may have something to say about normal availability of goods.

Butyl Alcohol—April production exceeded that in March, according to the latest figures released by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The April output was 8,901,966 pounds, comparing with March at 7,890,619 pounds.

Bromine and Bromides—Demand of excellent size prevailed and output moved promptly against existing contracts that amount practically to the productive capacity available.

Cadmium—Demand pressed hard and found but partial satisfaction because of the subnormal availability of the item. From all countries came reports of shortage and there are foreign buyers eager to acquire metal. The need for domestic allocation was never greater.

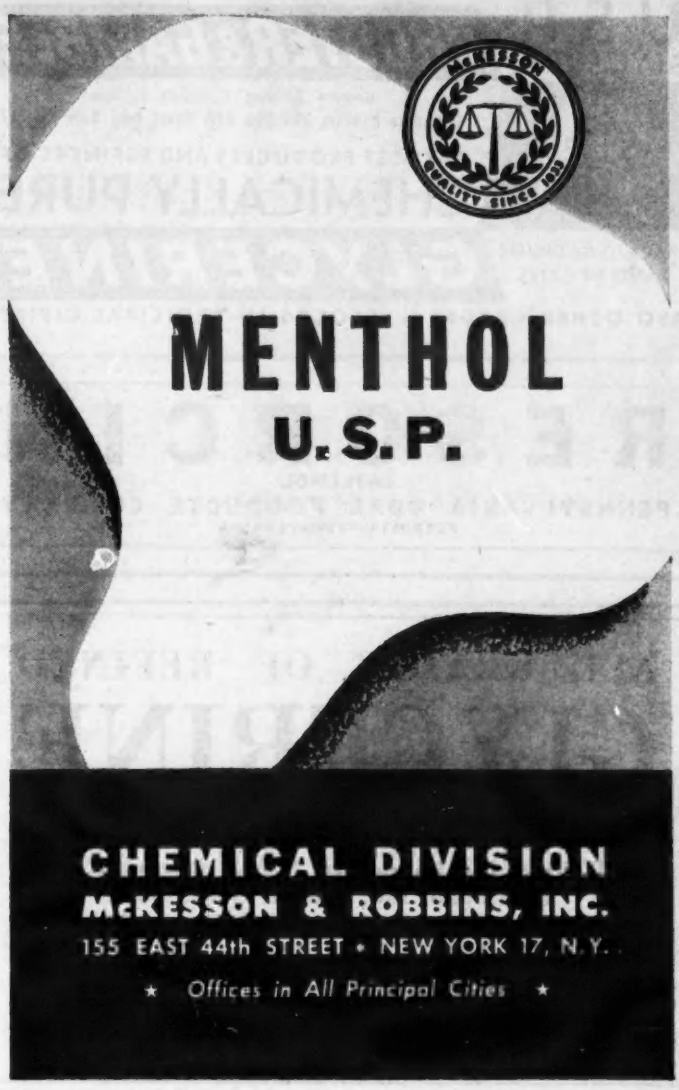
Camphor—High volume demand reached the domestic producers of synthetic material and some delays in making shipments were said to occur from time to time. Demand for the technical grade has been especially active, a fact that controls the availability of U.S.P. grade. Nothing further has developed anent the recent offering of what was probably BB grade of camphor proposed for sale through Chinese quarters.

Castor Oil—Demand and supply were far separated. Production facilities were pressed to the uttermost and the need could readily absorb more beans if such were available for prompt shipment from Brazil. Arrivals of beans last week were 1,700 bags, or 255,000 pounds. Arrivals of beans since January 1 was 110,703,600 pounds equal to 738,024 bags, since no arrivals were reported last week. That total compares with the arrival of 940,838 bags, equal to 141,125,700 pounds during the corresponding period in 1945.

Chicago, June 26.—Castor oil prices, are: — Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Codliver Oil—The foreign markets continued in complete stabilization and is considered to be a favorable one when the cost of production and the huge demand is considered. The quality of this year's production runs high. During the past week, an arrival of 37 drums of codlivers from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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St. John's, New Foundland, and 100 drums of oil from Bergen, Norway, were reported.

Corn Syrup—Further quantities of Argentine corn syrup reached here last week, the importation being 2,099 barrels from Buenos Aires. Such material goes into consumption here at about $21 per 100 pounds which compares with the domestic market ranging between $3.669 and $5.84 per 100 pounds depending on seller and location of the product recently purchased by government agencies.

Dibutyl Phthalate—According to the latest production figures provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission, April production of this item amounted to 1,447,909 pounds, or a slight gain over the March figure of 1,428,525 pounds.

Ergosterol—During the month of April, 3,566,932 units of this article were produced, comparing with March production at 2,557,276 units, according to latest data released by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Ethyl Acetate—Production of the 85 percent material in April declines from the March total of output, according to data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission. April output totaled 7,610,358 pounds, against March production at 7,750,605 pounds.

Ethyl Ethers—April production totaled 3,486,949 pounds, while in March it was 3,739,257 pounds. The decrease in output was reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Fishliver Oils—Demand was in high gear and reached producers in a volume that suggested a consumption that could readily take up anything available for an indefinite period of time. Sales were at ceilings—or at least, no sales below ceilings were noted. Imports last week totaled 35 drums of shark liver oil from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

San Francisco, June 26.—The fishliver oil market remains quiet with relatively few offerings. Little trading was noted.

Formaldehyde—Production in April was less than in March, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission whose latest report showed that 40,256,656 pounds were produced in April, against 41,822,668 pounds in March.

Glycerin—Imports during the past week were 4,159 drums from Bombay, India; 58 drums from Port Said, Egypt, and 312 "crates" from Buenos Aires, Argentina. World points of supply were being scoured for every pound of glycerin available for export to this country and, when it is crude glycerin, it is custom refined for the consumers fortunate enough to find foreigners with glycerin to sell. The domestic production is well engaged ahead and until the supply of raw materials shall increase, it seems likely that production will continue to be less than the national requirement. Of some interest is the fact that soap makers are now able to make good quality soap from crude fats that formerly were used only for lower qualities of soap. A process utilizing soda chlorite is being used on a commercial sale. This is of interest since domestic glycerin is the byproduct of the domestic soap industry and unless soap production runs large, production availability is reduced.

Chicago, June 26. — Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol — The spot market was higher at $7.75 to $8 per pound and closed the week strongly under the influence of advancing prices in the Brazilian market. Imports last week totaled 255 cases from Santos, Brazil. Synthetic menthol rose to $6.10 per pound but none was available.

Methanol—April production of both natural and synthetic methanol was less than that in March, according to the latest figures supplied by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The April total of natural was 1,229,449 pounds, comparing with the March total at 1,313,126 pounds. Synthetic, April, 43,932,508 pounds, against March at 46,419,578 pounds.

Niacin and Niacinamide—The U. S. Tariff Commission shows that the combined production of these articles in April totaled 97,147 pounds while in March the output amounted to 94,419 pounds.

Penicillin — The production curve continued upward in the latest figures compiled and released by the U. S. Tariff Commission. April output totaled 2,335,988 million units, an increase from the March production at 1,990,734 million units.

Quicksilver—Italian metal is definitely pointed to the United States. During the past week, 50 flasks arrived here from Genoa, Italy. This is the second lot consigned directly to the United States and arriving on this market within a few weeks. The market had a moderately easier undertone last week, although no further reduction was made in local quotations.

San Francisco, June 26.—The quicksilver market here this week was a bit

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weaker, with producers quoting metal between $98 and $100 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Quinine—Normal importers of this article believe that in the not too far distant future conditions in Java may become settled enough to permit resumption of normal commerce in quinine and cinchona derivatives. Meanwhile, less quinine than there is a market for is available and its distribution is under especially painstaking allocation by Federal authority.

Phenobarbital — April production was 35,684 pounds, an increase from the March output at 34,105 pounds. Authority, U. S. Tariff Commission.

Sulpha Drugs—The latest data provided by the U. S. Tariff Commission provides no April production figures for either acetylsulphathiazole or sulphanilamide. In April, 201,390 pounds of sulphathaizole were produced. against March output at 243,545 pounds. Production of all other sulpha drugs totaled 204,877 pounds in April and 205,392 pounds in March.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—According to the U. S. Tariff Commission, April production was 19,183 pounds, comparing with March at 14,585 pounds.

Trade Briefs

New Jersey Board of Pharmacy has elected to the presidency Percy H. Jackson, of Wildwood.

Charles Mulloy, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has launched a $100,000 window display advertising campaign.

Atlantic Syrup Process Corporation, has been formed in New York, with capital of 200 shares no par value, to operate soda fountains.

Dr. Paul L. Wermer has joined Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., as a member of the professional service department.

Fine Organics, Inc., pharmaceuticals manufacturer, New York, has been awarded the Certificate of Meritorious Achievement, by the Navy, for its development of 'Germ-I-Tol,' a quaternary ammonium compound.

NWDA Asks Restoration Of Census Appropriation

OPD Washington Bureau

Restoration of the $17,000,000 appropriation for a census of manufacturers and business in the Commerce Department appropriation bill (HR-6056), now in conference committee, has been asked by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The appropriation for the census, last taken in 1939 and scheduled to be taken again next year, was deleted from the bill when it was passed two weeks ago. Dr. Newcomb deemed it "imperative that the data of 1939 be brought up to date to serve during the present crucial period."

Winthrop Opens Two New Service Offices

The Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, has opened new professional service offices in Fort Worth, Tex., and Los Angeles, bringing to sixteen the number of such offices the company maintains throughout the country. Managing the Fort Worth office is Thomas J. Winn, who formerly was assistant manager of the San Francisco office, and Charles M. Mosher, formerly special representative in the Los Angeles area, is head of the new office in that city.

Royal Manufacturing Elects Trump, Milde to Board

Frederic J. Trump, president of the Royal Manufacturing Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Duquesne, Pa., and Karl F. Milde, vice-president of American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., New York, have been elected to Royal's board of directors. Fred Kovacs has been elected a vice-president of Royal.

Stearns of Canada Names Pfister Sales Manager

Frederick Stearns & Co., of Canada, Ltd., pharmaceutical manufacturer, has named Leonard Pfister general sales manager of both Stearns and Nyal Company, Ltd., an associate firm.

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U.S.P. XIII to Be Issued This Year

In accord with the action of the 1940 United States Pharmacopeial Convention approving the issuance of new editions of the pharmacopeia at five-year intervals, a new edition will be issued this year. It is expected that this edition (U.S.P. XIII) will be published in November, to become official April 1, 1947.

The following new items will be officially recognized in the new edition of the pharmacopeia:—

Aluminum phosphate gel.
Aminopyrine tablets.
Anhydrohydroxyprogesterone.
Anhydrohydroxyprogesterone tablets.
Anticoagulant acid citrate dextrose solution (commonly known as "A.C.D. Solution").
Antimony-sodium thioglycolate.
Antimony-sodium thioglycolate injection.
Apomorphine hydrochloride.
Apomorphine hydrochloride tablets.
Bentonite magma.
Benzyl benzoate.
Benzyl benzoate lotion.
Benzyl benzoate, saponated.
Benzalkonium chloride (sold under the chemical name of alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride and the trademarked name, "Zephiran Chloride").
Benzalkonium chloride solution.
Calamine.
Calamine lotion.
Carbachol (sold under the trademarked name, "Doryl").
Carbachol injection.
Carbachol tablets.
Cholera vaccine.
Cholesterol.
Coaltar.
Coaltar ointment.
Corn oil.
Cupric citrate.
Cupric citrate ointment.
Desoxycorticosterone acetate.
Digitoxin.
Digitoxin injection.
Digitoxin tablets.
Digoxin.
Digoxin injection.
Digoxin tablets.
Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids.
Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, alum-precipitated.
Diphtheria toxoid, alum-precipitated.
Ethylenediamine solution.
Gas gangrene antitoxin, bivalent.
Gas gangrene antitoxin, pentavalent.
Gas gangrene antitoxin, trivalent.
Helium.
Hexylresorcinol pills.
Hydrophilic ointment.
Iodopyrin injection (sold under the trademarked title, "Diodrast").
Lanatoside C.
Lanatoside C injection.
Lanatoside C tablets.
Liver with stomach (sold under the trademarked name, "Lextron").
Methacholine chloride (sold under the trademarked name "Mecholyl Chloride").
Methacholine chloride capsules.
Methacholine chloride injection.
Methylben (a preservative, commonly known as methyl hydroxybenzoate).
Methyltestosterone.
Methyltestosterone tablets.
Morphine injection.
Nicotinamide injection.
Papaverine hydrochloride.
Papaverine hydrochloride injection.
Peanut oil.
Penicillin dental cones.
Penicillin injection in oil and wax.
Penicillin ointment.
Penicillin tablets.
Penicillin troches.
Penicillin-calcium.
Penicillin-sodium.
Petrolatum, hydrophilic.
Plague vaccine.
Progesterone.
Propylben (a preservative commonly known as propyl hydroxybenzoate).
Protamine-zinc-insulin injection.
Riboflavin injection.
Ringer's solution, lactated.
Sesame oil.
Sodium ascorbate injection.
Sodium lactate injection.
Sodium laurylsulphate (a wetting agent and surface-tension depressant—an ingredient in hydrophilic ointment).
Sodium morrhuate injection.
Stearyl alcohol.
Sulphamerazine.
Sulphamerazine tablets.
Sulphamerazine-sodium.
Sulphamerazine-sodium, sterile.
Suramin sodium (commonly known as "Naphuride" or "Bayer 205").
Surgical sutures (general standards for sutures, other than catgut and silk, which are separately standardized).
Testosterone propionate.
Testosterone propionate injection.
Tetanus toxoid, alum-precipitated.
Thiamine hydrochloride injection.
Thiopental-sodium (sold under the trademarked name, "Pentothal Sodium").
Thiopental-sodium, sterile.
Triethanolamine.
Tuberculin, purified protein derivative.
Typhus vaccine, epidemic.
Vinyl ether.
Yellow fever vaccine.

Sugar Research Award Of $5,000 Announced

W. C. Hassid, M. Doudoroff and H. A. Barker have been awarded the first intermediate $5,000 prize by the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Science for their studies of sugar. All recipients are research workers at the University of California.

Dr. W. Beadle, of William Stanford University announced that the recipients created two new sugars, not found in nature. Most significant of the work is the fact that this new synthesis now renders possible entirely new experimental approaches to the investigation of sugar metabolism.

Golden Fleece Corp. Formed

The Golden Fleece Corporation has been organized in New York for the production of handkerchief tissues from Solka pulp. Paul Miller is president of the new corporation, with Joseph Englander, chairman of the board and treasurer; Paul Miller, jr., secretary, and Eugene Hamburger, assistant treasurer.

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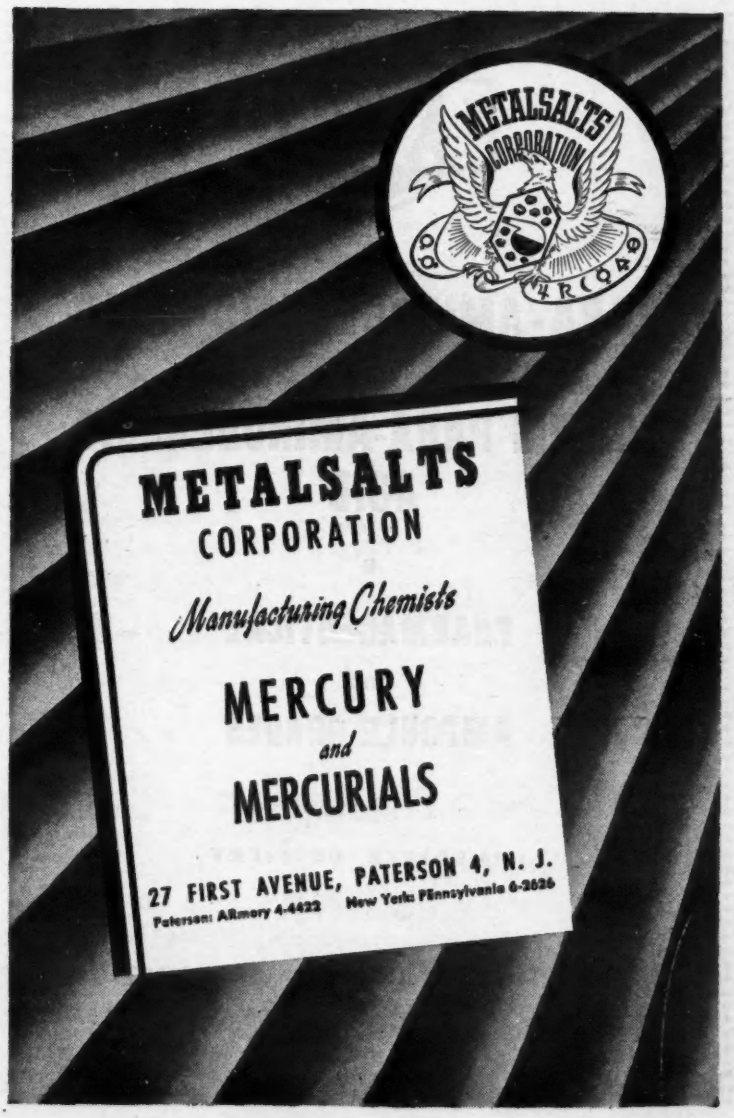

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Canadian Chemists

—Continued from page 7

could find immediate employment in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Richardson added that in the United States there were only 2,396 chemists and chemical engineers in training in 1945, to repair the country's stockpile of 80,000 chemists.

In one of the technical sessions, John D. Benedito, of Canadian Resins & Chemicals Ltd., read a paper on new developments in vinyl resins for surface coatings. His paper dealt with co-polymers of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate resins in dispersions and in the manufacture of organosols and plastosols. Mr. Benedito also discussed the technology of manufacture as well as the uses of these organosols and plastosols.

Corrosion Testing

The importance of accelerated testing in the development and application of serviceable corrosion-resistant coatings for the metals and alloys which are commonly used at the present time, was discussed by R. R. Rogers, of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Mr. Rogers said that care in the development of a satisfactory accelerated testing technique and careful interpretation of the test results will enable the coating chemist or metallurgist to avoid many pitfalls. He stressed the importance of reproducing actual service conditions as accurately as possible in accelerated testing.

Titanium Pigment Theories

Charles H. Moore jr., of the titanium division of the National Lead Company, in a paper on the "Application of modern Theories and Techniques to Titanium Pigments," applied the principal of crystal chemistry to explain the control of indices or refraction, crystal habit conversions, hardness and other physico-chemical properties.

The use of modern scientific equipment has aided in the improvement of pigmentary properties, Mr. Moore said. In concluding, he discussed the results obtained from application of the electron microscope, the x-ray spectrometer, the spectograph, the spectrophotometer, the photographic microscope and sedimentation studies with respect to titanium.

Vinyl Acetate Polymerization

F. P. Loosing presented a report on a study made of the polymerization of vinyl acetate in aqueous suspension and emulsion, using a number of lyophyllic colloids as emulsifying agents. He said that when the reaction is carried out in the presence of a large excess of monomeric vinyl acetate, the polymerization proceeds predominately as a water-cooled bulk polymerization.

He added that if the monomer concentration present at one time is kept small by adding the vinyl acetate gradually throughout the polymerization, the reaction appears to proceed as a true emulsion polymerization, that is, through reaction in the aqueous phase.

Guanidine Nitrate Preparation

A paper prepared by K. G. Herring, L. E. Toombs, R. S. Stuart, and George F. Wright, of the University of Toronto, described a new process by which guanidine nitrate can be obtained in 92-94 percent yield from lime-nitrogen, urea and ammonium nitrate. It was reported that urea is carried repeatedil through the process, together with excess ammonium nitrate and some dissolved guanidine nitrate, and serves to keep the reaction mixture liquid at the temperature at which the conversion occurs —120 degrees Centigrade.

The report stated that this anhydrous reaction medium reduced by-product formation, reactor corrosion and difficulty with wet ammonia. According to the authors, the comparatively low reaction temperature obviates necessity for pressure equipment and reduces hazard in manipulation of ammonium nitrate containing organic material.

Levo-2, 3-Butanediol as Anti-Freeze

Levo-2, 3-butanediol is more effective than glycerol as a freezing point depressant for water, according to a paper prepared and read by K. A. Clendenning. The antifreeze property is independent of the strain of aerobacillus polymyxa employed in its production, he said, and it is not impaired by prolonged refluxing.

Mr. Clendenning said the 50 percent aqueous solution was selected as most suitable for general use, since highly-concentrated solutions are undesirably viscous at low temperatures. This concentration, he said, was employed successfully in automobile cooling systems throughout the winters of 1944-45 and 1945-46.

C. H. Bayley and A. S. Weatherburn, of the National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, reported on studies on methods of application of oil to hospital bed-clothes for the purpose of reducing dust-borne infection, and also told of development of an improved process for use in commercial laundries.

Increased Canadian research in the synthetic rubber industry was described by E. R. Rowzee, director of research of Polymer Corporation Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario.

Mr. Rowzee said that research is being financed at Sarnia by Polymer, and at the National Research Council laboratories and six universities by grants from the National Research Council. Capital expenditures to date for synthetic rubber research in Canada, he added, approximate $350,000, while the operating budget for the coming year will be in excess of $300,000.

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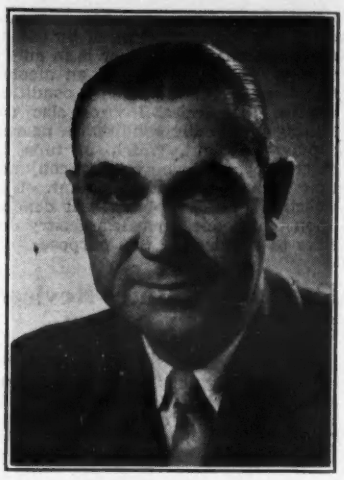

Fred C. Schuler, former central division manager for the Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, has been named assistant sales manager in charge of distribution. He succeeds Earl Palmer, who, because of ill health, has been sent to Arizona to direct all Merrell sales work in that state.

FDA Praised

—Continued from page 7

approve modern food and drug regulations, as contained in the 1938 amendment of the original act.

International Adoption Seen

Extension of the law to the entire world was forseen by Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, executive director of the Milbank Memorial Fund, and chairman of the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council. He said that as it stands today the law is sufficiently flexible to permit adoption on an international scale.

The fact that representatives of the several industries under the law's jurisdiction were present, with full approval of their colleagues, to pay homage to legislation that has won universal respect, was as much a tribute to present-day enlightenment of business enterprises as to the law itself according to James Hill jr., president of Sterling Drug Inc., New York.

Pointing to extravagant claims by patent medicine manufacturers over the radio, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, urged strong self-government in the drug industry as the best method, short of restrictive legislation, or policing advertising claims.

Act's Value to Industry

S. DeWitt Clough, chairman of the board of Abbott Laboratories, declared that the effect upon public morale of these laws has been most salutary, and the basic value to the pharmaceutical industry cannot be calculated in dollars and cents alone.

Clarence Francis, chairman of the board of the General Foods Corporation, New York, declared that honest manufacturers had a "hard roe to hoe" prior to the passage of the act.

Other speakers at the meeting included the following:—

Dr. H. Gregory Thomas, vice-president of Bourjois, Inc., New York; J. Howard McGrath, Solicitor General of the United States; W. R. M. Wharton, chief of the Eastern district of the Food and Drug Administration, and Fred B. Linton, former assistant to the Commissioner.

Searle Spending $1,500,000 For Four New Buildings

G. S. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago, is constructing four new buildings in that city at a cost of $1,500,000. The new structures will double the company's floor space and more than triple the cubic area of the present research and manufacturing laboratories.

Schering Adds Eighteen To Service Staff

The Schering Corporation, manufacturer of pharmaceutical products, Bloomfield, N. J., has added eighteen new representatives to its professional service staff. Fourteen have been assigned to the domestic sales division and four to the foreign sales division.

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1. Source of sulfocyanide radical in making synthetic aromatics, pharmaceuticals, synthetic dyestuffs, and other chemicals.
2. For making hydrocyanic acid gas.
3. Ingredient of detonators and explosives of various sorts, matchhead composition, primers, etc.
4. Ingredient of brassplating electrolytes.

★ **Mercuric Thiocyanate,** Pure
Used as intensifier in photography.

★ **Potassium Thiocyanate,** C.P.
1. Process material in making cellulose acetate, synthetic dyestuffs, and various chemicals.
2. For making artificial mustard oil, cyanides, sulfocyanides, ferrocyanides, and thioureas.
3. Ingredient of bismuth and cadmium electrolytes.
4. For making pigments for paints.
5. Ingredient of low-freezing solutions in refrigeration.
6. Process material in dyeing and printing processes.

★ **Sodium Thiocyanate,** C.P.
1. For making other thiocyanates, especially organic.
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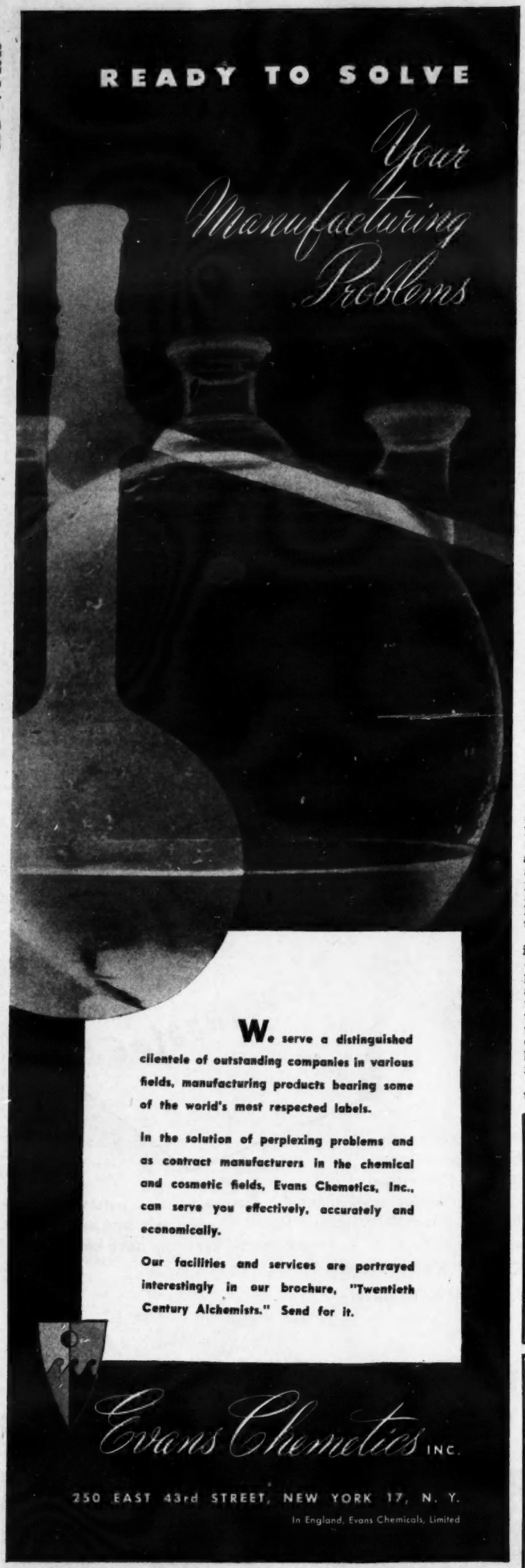

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Butadiene, Copolymer Plants Sales Favored

OPD Washington Bureau

An interim report recommending to Congress that steps be taken this Summer for disposal of the government-owned butadiene and copolymer plants, which make up the program for the production of general purpose synthetic rubber (GR-S) has been submitted to the President and Congress by the Inter-Agency Policy Committee on Rubber, headed by William L. Batt.

There are fifteen copolymer plants and ten large petroleum butadiene plants, in addition to three alcohol butadiene plants located at Institute, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., and Kobuta, Penn. The copolymer and petroleum butadiene plants are divided broadly into what may be called "fringe" plants and "basic" plants, the former being those that, in all likelihood, will not be required for synthetic rubber production or standby capacity because of high production cost, location or both.

In disposing of the "basic" plants, the report recommended that bidders be subject to the following reservations:—

1 That the plants must be operated for production of synthetic rubber during the short-run period on adequate rubber supply, subject to existing government controls in the light of the continuing rubber emergency.

2. That the plants must not, with the consent of the government, be so altered after the short-run period that they are not reconvertible in a reasonable period for the production of synthetic rubber.

3. That the government will have the right to reacquire the plant if the two foregoing conditions are not met.

With respect to the "fringe" plants, the report said that while these plants cannot presently be determined until the pattern of disposal of the basic plants has been established, the sole condition which should be attached to these plants to their disposal is that they may be called upon to produce synthetic rubber during the short-run period of inadequate rubber supply.

The report said that special consideration must be given to the three alcohol butadiene plants because of the peculiar situation that surrounds them. During the war these plants were the principal sources of butadiene supply for the copolymer plants located in the northeastern section of the country. All three were placed in standby condition late in 1945, because sufficient supplies of the lower-cost petroleum butadiene were available, although since then one of the plants has been reopened for partial operation.

Because of the high cost of alcohol, it will, in all probability, remain much cheaper to produce butadiene from petroleum than from alcohol, it was stated. Moreover, production of petroleum butadiene can be relied upon to be adequate for GR-S requirements under the long-run rubber program. Consequently, the need for alcohol butadiene is not likely to arise except in emergencies.

The committee believes that all of the alcohol butadiene plants can be offered for disposal immediately. One of the plants, however, should be disposed of subject to the condition that it will be maintained in standby condition for the production of butadiene even after natural rubber is in ample supply. The retention of an alcohol butadiene plant in standby condition implies the desirability of also retaining in standby condition a nearby copolymer plant, which in time of emergency, could be used in conjunction with the butadiene plant. The selection of these plants will depend upon which ones private industry desires to acquire for this purpose.

Demurrage Rates Revised Because of RR Strike

OPD Washington Bureau

The two days of the railroad strike, May 24 and May 25, are being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be legal holidays for the purpose of computing demurrage charges for detention of railroad equipment, according to the Association of American Railroads.

The current rates are $2.20 for the first two "straight" demurrage days, after expiration of 48 hours "free time" and $5.50 for each succeeding demurrage day.

Airco Opens Exhibit

Airco Export Corporation has announced the opening of a permanent products exhibit at its main offices at 33 West 42d street, New York. Among the displays are those of the Sharples Chemicals, Inc., and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. Airco Export is the sole export distributor for both of these companies.

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Surplus Chemicals Offered by WAA

Among the surplus items offered by the Kansas City regional office of the War Assets Administration, Troost avenue and Bannister road, Kansas City, Mo., in sale number 50771 on which bids will be opened July 5 at 9:00 a.m., are the following:—

Coaltar, N.F., in 1-pound bottles—4,000 pounds.

Creosote, U.S.P. and N. F., and 1-ounce bottles—3,020 ounces.

Ferrous sulphate, dried, U.S.P.X., in ¼-pound bottles—300 pounds.

Para-amidophenol oxalate, in 1-pound bottles—864 pounds.

Tryptone, facto, in 1-pound bottles—350 pounds.

The United States Department of Agriculture has declared the following surplus:—

Baking powder, 109,050 pounds, located at Warehouse No. 4, Riverside Warehouse Co., Spokane, Washington, Item No. SC-S 350, announcement SC-83, priority announcement No. 215.

Surplus Plant Offered by WAA

The War Assets Administration is offerings for sale or lease the following:—

The Brush Beryllium Co. plant consists of three buildings containing 56,000 sq. ft. of floor space on a ¾-acre land tract. It was designed to augment the lessee's production of beryllium salts and oxide powder. The plant has a reported cost of $922,460. More than 800 items of process equipment are located in the plant. Local utility companies service the plant as does the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which maintains a siding into the plant area.

Rheem Names Campbell Sales Manager of Eastern Division

The Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has named Andrew H. Campbell general sales manager for the Eastern container division. Mr. Campbell is a former vice-president of Atlas Steel Barrel Corporation, Bayonne, N. J., and since its acquisition by Rheem, he had been general manager. G. Wesley Gates, in charge of the New England and New York territory for the division, has been named assistant general sales manager.

Chemists' Club Gets Rare Chemical Brochure

A rare, French chemical brochure believed to be the only one in existance, has been presented to the Chemists' Club by Professor Marston T. Bogert, emeritus professor of organic chemistry at Columbia University. The contribution, "Memoire sur Les Combinaisions de L'Iode avec Les Substances Vegetables et Animales," was printed in 1814 and was the result of investigations by the chemists Colin and Gaultier de Claubry.

Van Diver Forms Own Advertising Business

Vernon H. Van Diver has left the advertising department of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, and has opened his own business as merchandising and advertising counselor, with offices in the McGraw-Hill building, New York. He will also head the Brad-Vern Company, advertising agency, Garden City, N. Y.

Trade Briefs

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, has purchased the five-story structure in that city which it leased last summer.

Shipping Containing Institute last week appointed as managing director Theodore J. Gross, former president of the Container Testing Laboratories.

United States Gauge division of American Machine & Metals, Inc., Sellersville, Pa., has introduced a newly-designed, large-dial size pressure gauge.

General Foods Corporation, New York, has purchased a twenty-three-acre tract in Short Hills, N. J., and will erect a two-story building to house its central laboratories division when construction conditions permit.

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PROCAINE BASE, Purest Obtainable
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SODIUM METHYL ARSONATE
EPINEPHRINE USP XII
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM USP XII
DL-DESOXYEPHEDRINE
D-DESOXYEPHEDRINE
SODIUM BISMUTH TARTRATE
MENADIONE (Vitamin K-3)

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Special Organic Peroxides
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TRADE MARK
LUCIDOL DIVISION
NOVADEL-AGENE CORPORATION
BUFFALO 5, NEW YORK

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

GENTIAN ROOT—98 bls, Kachurin Drug Co; 307 bls, S B Penick & Co; 119 bgs, British American Canadian Corp; 11 bls, Royal Bank of Canada
GERANIUM OIL—9 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 10 pkgs, Roure Dupont; 28 pkgs, United States Rubber Co
GHATTI GUM—54 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 57 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
GLUCOSE—100 bbls, Eli Lilly & Co; 1,900 cs, Ayrton Metal Co
GLUE, BONE—800 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp; stock, 167 bls, National City Bank; 202 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp; 133 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co; 152 bls, Alfred Bloch & Co
GLYCERIN—400 dms, E J Shelling & Co, Inc; 425 dms, Irving Trust Co; 340 dms, Frank Fehr & Co; 312 crates, Lehn & Fink Product Corp
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co; 535 bgs, Charles Pettinos
GREAVES—539 cakes, Weaver & Hugi
GUAIAC GUM—9 bgs, Geck Trading Corp
GUM—26 cs, Chicle Development Co
GYPSUM—11,583 tons, United States Gypsum Co; 2,240 tons, North American Cement Co
HOREHOUND LEAVES—107 bls, S B Penick & Co
IPECAC ROOT—30 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
IRANA—60 cs, Chicle Development Co
IRIDIUM—4 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
IRON ORE—20 bgs, Ekstrand & Tholand
JASMIN CONCRETE—1 pkg, Irving Trust Co; oil, 1 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co; oil, 3 qr cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
KARAYA GUM—133 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 133 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 133 bgs, The Laxseed Co, Inc
KAURI GUM—30 cs, A J Wittenberg Corp; 228 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical, Inc
KINO GUM—1 tin, B A Finlay
LABDANUM GUM—10 cs, Peek & Velsor; 5 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
LAVENDER OIL—4 pkgs, Orbis Product Corp
LEMON OIL—1 qr cs, National City Bank; 20 cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 9 qr cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co; 125 qr cs, Irving Trust Co; 300 qr cs, Guaranty Trust Co; 22 qr cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co; 5 cs, A Chiris & Co; grass oil, 7 dms, Fruit Dispatch Co; 18 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co
LIME JUICE—45 cs, 329 ctns, 13 cks
LINSEED OIL—500 dms
LIVER TANKAGE—983 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Inc
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 140 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons; 90 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co; 50 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
LYCOPODIUM—25 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp
MACE—5 cs, Asmus Bros; 30 cs, A G Dunn; 5 cs, Dalton Cooper, Inc; 4 cs, Archibald & Kendall; 45 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co; 26 cs, C T Wilson & Co; 59 bgs, Catz American Co; 53 cs, W E Martin & Co; 30 cs, Lunham & Reeve; 6 cs, H P Winter & Co; 12 bgs, Patrik Walsh; 3 cs, B Fischer & Co; 2 cs, H W Peabody & Co; 8 cs, Van Loan & Co; 4 cs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King; 7 cs, Otto Gerdau Co; 3 cs, J L Toledano & J M Pinto; 15 cs, 16 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—200 cs, Keasbey & Mattison
MANDARIN OIL—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 28 cs, Coty Products Corp; 10 hf cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
MANGANESE—150 cks, Meadows, Wye & Co
MANIOC MEAL—14,000 bgs, Fred Cohn
MARJORAM LEAVES—9 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
MASSARANDUBA GUM—113 cs, Chicle Development Co
MENTHOL—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk; 105 cs, Volkart Bros; 150 cs, C L Huisking & Co
MICA—289 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co; 57 cs, Vilco Co; 251 cs, Wm Brandt Co; 9 cs, Cornells & Suhr; 23 cs, American Mica Works; 234 bgs, United Mineral & Chemical Co; 124 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co; 21 cs, Mineral Insulation Co; 856 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co; 672 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 169 cs, U S Insulation Mfg Co
MONAZITE SAND—2,000 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
MUSTARD SEED—2,850 bgs, Charles Gulden
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,463 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
NEROLI OIL—1 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
NUTMEGS—53 bgs, W J Bush & Co; 267 bgs, A G Dunn; 26 bgs, Levy & Levis Co; 250 bgs, B H Old & Co; 100 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co; 4 bgs, Dalton Cooper, Inc; 22 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt; 101 bgs, R T French Co; 21 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 58 bgs, Deep Sea Export & Import Co; 223 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co; 325 bgs, C T Wilson & Co; 34 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Co; 43 bgs, Dodge & Olcott; 107 cs, Catz American Co; 230 bgs, Lunham & Reeve; 14 bgs, Barclay Bank; 28 bgs, 5 cs, Victory Shipping Co; 20 bgs, Interocean Export Co; 12 bgs, Greene Trading Co; 30 bgs, W E Martin Co; 71 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney; 27 bgs, Givaudan-Delawanna; 6 bgs, East India Trading Co; 37 bgs, J L Toledano & J M Pinto; 60 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
NUX VOMICA—333 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co; 182 bgs, Volkart Bros
OCHER—450 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co
OLIBANUM GUM—133 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 30 bgs, E Meer & Co; 100 bgs, Irving Trust Co; 250 bgs
ORANGE OIL—57 cs, Fritzsche Bros; 1 qr cs, National City Bank
ORRISROOT—20 bgs, Pavia & Co
OURICURY WAX—85 bgs, Hilton Davis Chemical Co
OXGALLS—1 ck, 1 bbl, Biological Raw Product Co
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Naugatuck Co
PALLADIUM—4 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
PATCHOULI OIL—11 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co; 3 cs, S B Penick & Co; 1 dm, 1 cs, Anglo-American Colonial Co; 3 cs, Fuerst Bros
PEPPER, BLACK—115 bgs, Cosmos Shipping Co; white, 140 bgs
PERILLO GUM—16 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co; 36 bls, H A Astlett & Co; 35 cs, 85 bgs, Chicle Development Co
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—236,864 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
PINENEEDLE OIL—99 dms, Amtorg Trading Corp
POTASH HYDROXIDE—Bergstrom Trading Co; salt, 50 cs, Gismer & Co
POTTERS COLORS—2 cks, American Express Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—17,346 bgs, International Products Corp; 25,420 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp; 20,720 bgs, Continental Grain Co
QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Pavia & Co
RAPESEED—100 bgs, R T French Co
REFUSELAC—75 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co
ROSADINA GUM—64 cs, Littlejohn & Co; 31 cs, Earle & Co; 31 cs, T A Desmond & Co
ROSE OIL—10 cs, Amtorg Trading Corp
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, Thompson Mahogany Industries, Inc; 7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co; 6 dms, P R Dreyer; 3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co; 7 dms, J R Mars; 6 dms, Felton Chemical Co
SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvanari & Nevy Bros
SAGO FLOUR—1,580 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 200 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 400 bgs, Schwab Bros Co; 200 bgs, The Parks Co; 200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 700 bgs
SESAME SEED—868 bgs, Archibald & Kendall
SHARK LIVER OIL—5 dms, Distillation Products, Inc
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Schwab Bros Co; 665 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 200 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 200 bgs, P N Rowe; 28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
SIENNA EARTH—165 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co
SODA HYDROXIDE—50 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—148 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co
SORVA GUM—653 cs, Chicle Development Co; 285 cs, H A Astlett & Co; 1,023 cs, Otis Astoria Corp; 153 cs, W D Neuberg & Co; 193 cs, Littlejohn & Co; 162 cs, Herman Weber & Co; 57 cs, Simmonds & Grey
TALC—2,820 bgs, Charles Mathieu
TAMARINDS—33 cks, S B Penick & Co
TANGERIN OIL—1 qr cs, National City Bank
TANKAGE—2,766 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,600 bgs, Geismar & Co
TARTAR—1,412 bgs, Commodity Credit Co; 1,000 bgs
TEAWASTE—341 chests, 6,172 bgs, Citro Chemical Co; 1,865 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
THYME LEAVES—276 bgs, Seek & Kade; 145 bgs, A G Dunn; 138 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co; 76 bgs, Levy & Levis Co; 76 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co
TURMERIC—200 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co; 157 bgs, W E Martin & Co; 74 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co
TUNG OIL—240 dms, W G Smith Co; 66 dms, Murray Oil Product Co, Inc
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, Dodwell & Co
VEGETABLE WAX—2 cs, American Express Co
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Edwin Seebach Co

Baltimore Imports

DILLSEED—30 bgs, W G Scarlett Co
SESAME SEED—334 bgs, W G Scarlett Co

Boston Imports

BONES—896 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
BONES—2,039 bgs
FIRE CLAY—588 bgs
FUEL OIL—296,733 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
GAS OIL—75,990 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J
GLUESTOCK—305 bls, H Remis & Co
LICORICE ROOT—3,776 bls
MOLASSES—1,681,652 gls, U S Industrial Alcohol Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—196,703 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J; 55,009 bbls, Gabriel Oil Co; 57,040 bbls, Pan American Refining Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—83,048 bgs
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,238 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd
TEXTILE GUM—60 cks, J P Marston & Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—5,126 bgs
ZINC CONCENTRATES—13,810,988 lbs

Philadelphia Imports

FLUORSPAR—461,630 kilos, National Bank of Philadelphia
GARNETLAC—600 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co
MANGANESE ORE—2,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co; 1,000 tons, W H Muller & Co; 4,480,000 lbs, E J Lavino & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,237 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
ZIRCONIUM ORE—6,060 bgs, Frank Samuels & Co

Norfolk Imports

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,363 bgs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co; 20,224 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co

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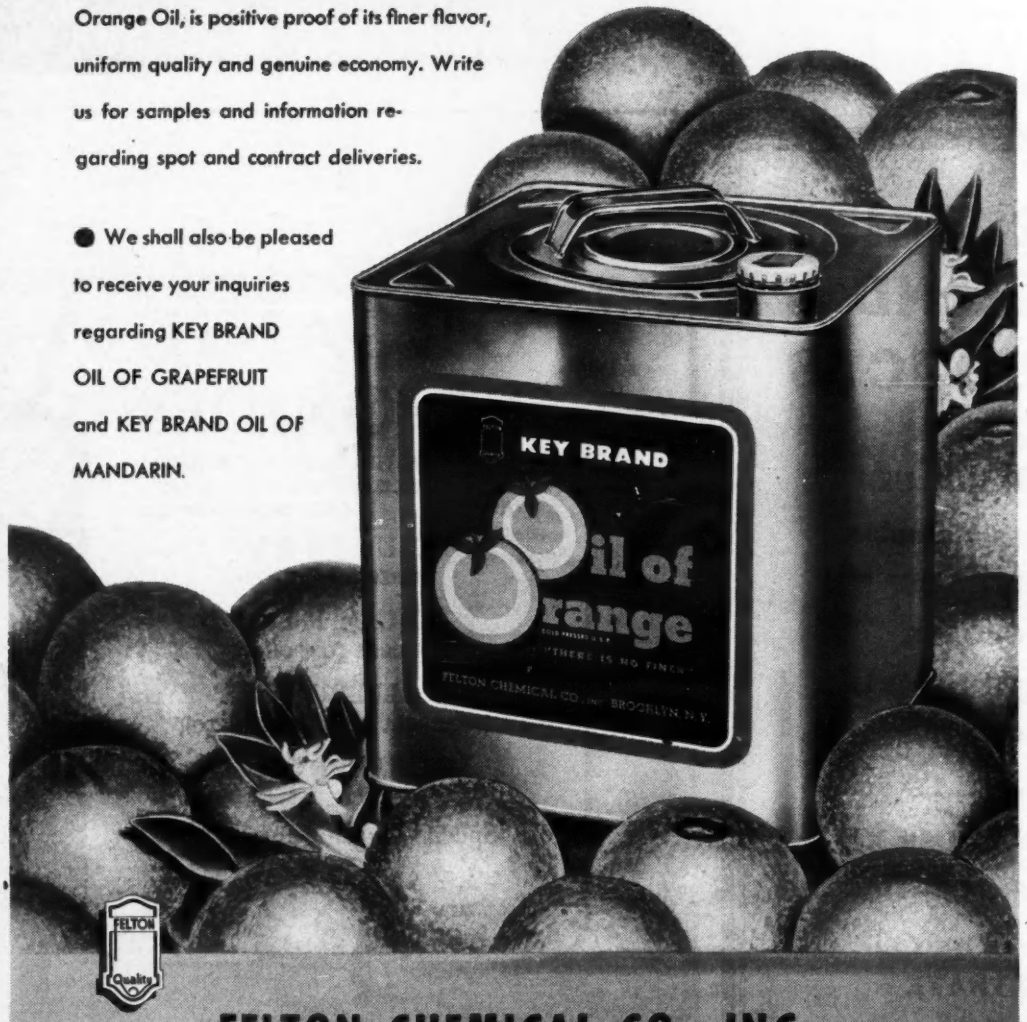

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Consumer demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was reported active throughout the past week. Also, demand for numerous substitutes and replacements developed during the war was not at all bad. Combined, the business booked worked in the interest of very firm market undertones.

Price changes were few during the period under review. The only actual change came in Spanish sage which was quoted slightly lower in one quarter. But there was a broadening of the price range on Ceylon citronella, French neroli, and on Brazilian orange, the widening being effected by raising the higher end of the prevailing price range.

Russian oils appeared in the import picture to an extent greater than in recent weeks. From Leningrad in Russia came supplies of coriander, pineneedle, and rose oils. A combined total of 135 packages made up the arrival, the majority of which was the 99 drums of Siberian pineneedle that was recorded. This article is sold locally under the same of Abies Sibirica at a price that had been steady for over a year.

Lemon and orange oils continued articles that were hard to get and they were articles in excellent seasonal request. Demand for both was such as to make North African and Italian oils of interest to importers but from some accounts it appears that heavy consumption of fresh fruit in those areas has reduced the ability of oil makers to produce. Peppermint production in this country should begin late in July and the oil content of the now growing mint will depend greatly on climatic conditions between the present time and the start of distillation. Floral oils were in especially tight position with the possible exception of French lavender flower oil which was in fair supply at reasonably easy spot prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Pineneedle oil, Siberian, 85c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
203.6	203.6	209.8	228.7

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet oil was especially firm under the influence of sustained demand for an article not overly well stocked locally.

Anise—Supplies of Chinese oil were ample to meet all requests and leave a comfortable reserve in local warehouses. Prices were without change and possibly were a shade steadier. To insist on Russian oil is to insist on paying $4 per pound against the price of $1.90 to $2.75 for Chinese material.

Bergamot—Still lacking in change although the entire position was easy because of plentiful stocks of oil bought at declining prices in Italy. Buyers stood an excellent chance of getting bids accepted in some quarters.

Cajeput—Unsettled political conditions in the primary market have prevented reconstitution of normal exports of this item. Hence, the spot market was mainly nominal since only token stocks were available.

Camphor—Although Chinese merchants have been offering gum camphor for export to the United States, no offerings of camphor oil, byproduct of camphor manufacture on the island of Formosa are known to have been received. The only spot camphor oil available is a synthetic article that is the product of domestic manufacture.

Caraway—Although in distinctly competitive position, this oil failed to develop further price recession. Conditions were favorable for buyers' bids and the easier situation governed spot as well as future arrival merchandise.

Citronella—The higher prices developed on Ceylon oil during the previous trading period were retained throughout the period under review. An arrival of six drums from Colombo aided the supply situation in some measure, but there was still a lack of normal stocks. The price range widened to $1.85 to $2.25 per pound.

Clove—Stocks of raw material were in fair shape, this being a factor in the present price stability in the market for oil. Demand was well up to that in recent periods.

Coriander—Prices lacked further decline but they also covered an exceptionally wide range according to seller and some said there was a rather broad range in the quality of oil available. Russian oil is playing an increasing part in the local market and during the past week, 28 drums reached here from Leningrad, USSR.

Geranium—The market has a reasonably steady quality that reflected the maintenance of firm prices in the primary markets. Demand was moderate and of routine sort throughout the period.

Hemlock—It seems odd to find hemlock oil a nominal article at $2.60 per pound while spruce oil is quoted $2.65 to $2,73 per pound, according to seller. Normally, the articles are identical and sell at the same figure.

Lavender—Flower oil lacked further price decline and with supplies being reported better than fair in size, conditions appeared moderately in favor of buyers—and buyers were not numerous last week.

Lemongrass—Importations totaled 18 drums from Cochin and were destined for manufacturing processes without weakening the spot market in the least. In fact, the supply situation was held to be tight and values were fully firm.

Lemon—Not near enough of this oil is available in any quarter. Government surplus stocks have been well absorbed without causing any break in values on either the domestic or Italian oil prices. Dealers' stocks have not benefited by purchases from the government since consumers have taken heavily of the oil bought.

Neroli—The sole price development during the past week was a widening of the range on French oil to $195 to $325 per pound.

Nutmeg—Supplies would improve, but it remains for normal import of distilling nutmegs to be achieved. It is no longer a matter of price ceilings on raw material.

Orange—Seasonal demand prevailed and kept supplies short and the market strong. The situation is such that Italian and North African shippers should find a market here for their stocks if export permits can be obtained and prices adopted that showed that good judgment was not lost abroad during the war. Brazilian oil ranged wider at $1.45 to $1.70 per pound.

Palmarosa—Stocks were bettered modestly by the arrival of two pots last week from Bombay.

Patchouli—Reconstitution of spot prices may result from the arrival of one drum and 18 cases of this oil from Bombay, India, last week. The market had been bare for a very long time.

Peppermint—The critical time of year has been reached in areas growing mint for peppermint oil production. Distillation will start at some points late in July, and the oil content of the plants will depend much on climatic conditions from here on to actual distillation.

Petitgrain—Undertones remained very firm and supplies were not excessive. During the past week an importation of three drugs was reported.

Pineneedle—Russia swung into the supply picture when 99 drums reached here from Leningrad. This oil was probably that described in the past as Siberian pineneedle oil, which came not from Siberia, but from Northeastern Russia. In recent years it has been sold here under the approved botanical name of Abies Sibirica oil, and the most recent quotation was $3.10 per pound.

Rose—The USSR seems to have control of the rose oil trade, formerly a national asset of the Bulgarians. Last week ten cases of rose oil reached here from Leningrad. It would ap-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Givaudan News Digest

AROMATIC FUTURES came in for much discussion at a recent meeting of the Toilet Goods Association. R. M. Stevenson, Givaudan's Sales Manager, addressing the meeting, summed up the production picture as it appears today.

★ ★ ★

***A CONTINUATION** of our difficulties for some time . . . is expected. Right now we do not have to worry about sufficient labor. Still, we are unable to keep in full production.

★ ★ ★

***THE DEMAND** for aromatics has increased from 1938 to 1945 by more than 400%.

★ ★ ★

***IN VIEW OF** increased consumption of our products and the difficulty of providing for increased production facilities...it will be about a year before we can figure on catching up with the demand.

★ ★ ★

***IN SOME RESPECTS** we are worse off than during the war, when we were called upon by Washington for very large quantities of some of our products for direct war purposes. Then, at least, we could count on allocations on a reasonably definite basis, and plan our production accordingly. Today we cannot be sure of having the right material in our plant at the right time.

★ ★ ★

LOOK FOR Mr. Stevenson's talk in full in an early issue of The Givaudanian . . . and don't miss the June issue, containing the recently adopted standards of the Essential Oil Association... well worth reading and saving.

★ ★ ★

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pear that the Little Father of Bulgaria is in the saddle.

Sage—Prices were slightly lower at $2.50 to $3.50 per pound, ranging thereat according to seller. Dalmatian held firm at $6.25 per pound, and was not plentiful.

Sandalwood—To relieve the short supply of this oil, an importation of nine cases was made last week from Madras, India. Prices held strong at the recently reached levels.

Vetiver—Offerings were small, a fact that made fairly important the arrival last week of one drum of oil from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Although lacking further advance, this item reflected substantial strength that was supported by the absence of more than moderate supplies.

Benzyl Compounds—The supply situation continued to display more the satisfactory position of the producers, and, although no further change in prices was noted last week, conditions were reasonably favorable for consumer operations.

Ionones—Scarcity was the password in this article, and admittance to supplies was a difficult feat to achieve. Most sellers showed substantial reserves in engaging further portions of their moderate and potential production.

Musk—Given more metacresol, producers of ambrette could improve their situation as to supples of that article, but the outlook for that happy event was dark last week.

Vanillin—A ready market prevails for all present production, and the output of most producers has been engaged well into the future. The market displayed a very firm undertone, the result of the present high volume of domestic and export demand.

Labor Fact-Finding Study Urged by President

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman's request that Congress make a study of labor and industrial relations with a view to framing permanent legislation for the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes started last week before a subcommittee of the house labor committee. Hearing will be held by the Kelly subcommittee which recently looked into the threatened maritime strike.

Invitations have been sent out by the committee to heads of each of the labor and business organizations as well as to many individuals for an expression of their views on needed changes in the law. The labor leaders are scheduled to present their side of the case first.

Spokesmen for the chemical industry have expressed keen interest in the inquiry, but like representatives of other industries are inclined to watch the trend of the investigation before committing themselves to participate wholeheartedly in the probe.

There seems to be a strong fear among the industrialists who have been through these inquiries in the past that the investigation may be overly tainted with politics and instead of being purely a fact-finding study, it will develop into a one-sided affair providing labor with ammunition for the coming November election.

Trade Briefs

Vyrol Manufacturing Company has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., to deal in cosmetics.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils, New York, will be closed from the termination of business on July 3 until the following Monday morning, July 8.

A. L. Kalish, formerly chief of the essential oil section of the War Production Board, Washington, is now affiliated with the Victor Cory Company, importer, exporter, New York.

Melvin Rivard, formerly general operations manager of Lord & Taylor, New York, has been appointed vice president and general manager of Milkmaid Cosmetics, Inc., subsidiary of Lorr Laboratories.

Advanced Cosmetics, Inc., New York, has increased its authorized capital by the addition of 200 shares preferred stock $100 par value with 200 shares common stock no par value, remaining same as heretofore.

Retires

Edward G. Seubert, who rose from a mechanic's helper to president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, retired June 20. For the last year and a half Mr. Seubert had been chairman of the executive committee.

Pa. Oil Producers Discuss Corrosion

The technical phases of oil production, ranging from new methods to curb oil well equipment corrosion, to the part bacteria may play in producing operations, were discussed at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, held in the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, June 27.

Dr. H. A. Pray, of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, analyzed the corrosion problem and Dr. J. V. Beck, microbiologist at the association's Bradford, Pa., laboratory, discussed the role of bacteria in oil producing.

Houghton & Co. Names Eaton Research Head

Dr. James T. Easton has been appointed manager of research for E. F. Houghton & Co., oil products, Philadelphia, and Henry E. High has been appointed superintendent of the Philadelphia oil department.

First Machinery Corp. Moves

The First Machinery Corporation, New York, forced to vacate its quarters at 819-37 East Ninth street, by the building of a model housing project, has moved to 157 Hudson street.

Petroleum Gas Cylinders For Testing Withdrawn

OPD Washington Bureau

Shippers have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to withdraw their liquefied petroleum gas cylinders for testing. The cylinders involved are those constructed in accordance with ICC specification 4B which became due for quinquennial retest between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1945.

Under the commission's order, the cylinders must be withdrawn from service by January 15, 1947, unless, prior to that date, they have been retested as required by section 303 (p) (13) (a), (b) and other pertinent sections of the regulations covering the transportation of explosives.

Rubber Imports To Total 495,000 Tons

Imports of natural rubber into the United States during the twelve-months period July 1 to June 30, 1947, is expected to reach 495,000 tons, according to officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Although this represents about two-thirds of our annual pre-war consumption, it is only little more than one-third of anticipated requirements for all rubber during the period. The deficiency is to be made up with synthetic rubber in the amount of 732,000 tons.

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Burlap Allocations Increased by CPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Increased allocation of burlap to bag manufacturers in order to liquidate the government stockpile of that material has been announced by the Civilian Production Administration.

This action was taken by an amendment to order M-47, the regulation restricting the purchase and use of burlap. It provides that bag manufacturers (1) who received sequence seventeen allocation certificates, or (2) who received sequence eighteen but no sequence seventeen certificates, or (3) who were granted specific authorizations to buy burlap in any quarter of 1946, may buy from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for delivery from April 1 through July 31, up to 37½ percent of the base quantity specified in their certificates or letters of authorization. Before the amendment, the order permitted purchase of only 20 percent.

American Standards Are Now Available

A revised list of standards approved to date has been published by the American Standards Association and is available free of charge. The 845 standards listed in the booklet include definitions of technical terms, specifications for metals and other materials, dimensions, safety provisions for the use of machinery, methods of work and methods of test for the finished product. Requests should be addressed to the American Standards Association, 70 East Forty-fifth street, New York 17, N. Y.

CPA Administrator Names Assistant

OPD Washington Bureau

Civilian Production Administrator J. D. Small has announced the appointment of H. Donald Murray as a special assistant. Mr. Murray, who, as a lieutenant commander, served with Mr. Small in the navy, was born in Altoona, Pa., and originally studied for the Diplomatic Corps at Bucknell University.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.	3.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., divd. lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., divd. lb.	.06½	- —
bbls., c.l., divd. lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., divd lb.	.06½	- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., divd. lb.	.0565	- —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.0560	- —
l.c.l., divd. lb.	.0565	- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld..lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., divd. lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.28	- .30
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms. lb.	.09½	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc - cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd..lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies, lb.	.06½	- —
Pac. cst. lb.	.06½	- —
ex whse.. Pac. cst....lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works..lb.	.25½	- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works.....lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l. lb.	.22½	- —
white, 98½-99%, grd., kgs., works..lb.	.80	- —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.lb.	.40	- —
500 lbs. and less, same basis..lb.	.49	- —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works..lb.	.29½	- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works .....lb.	.18½	- .20
smaller lots, works..lb.	.30	- .31¼

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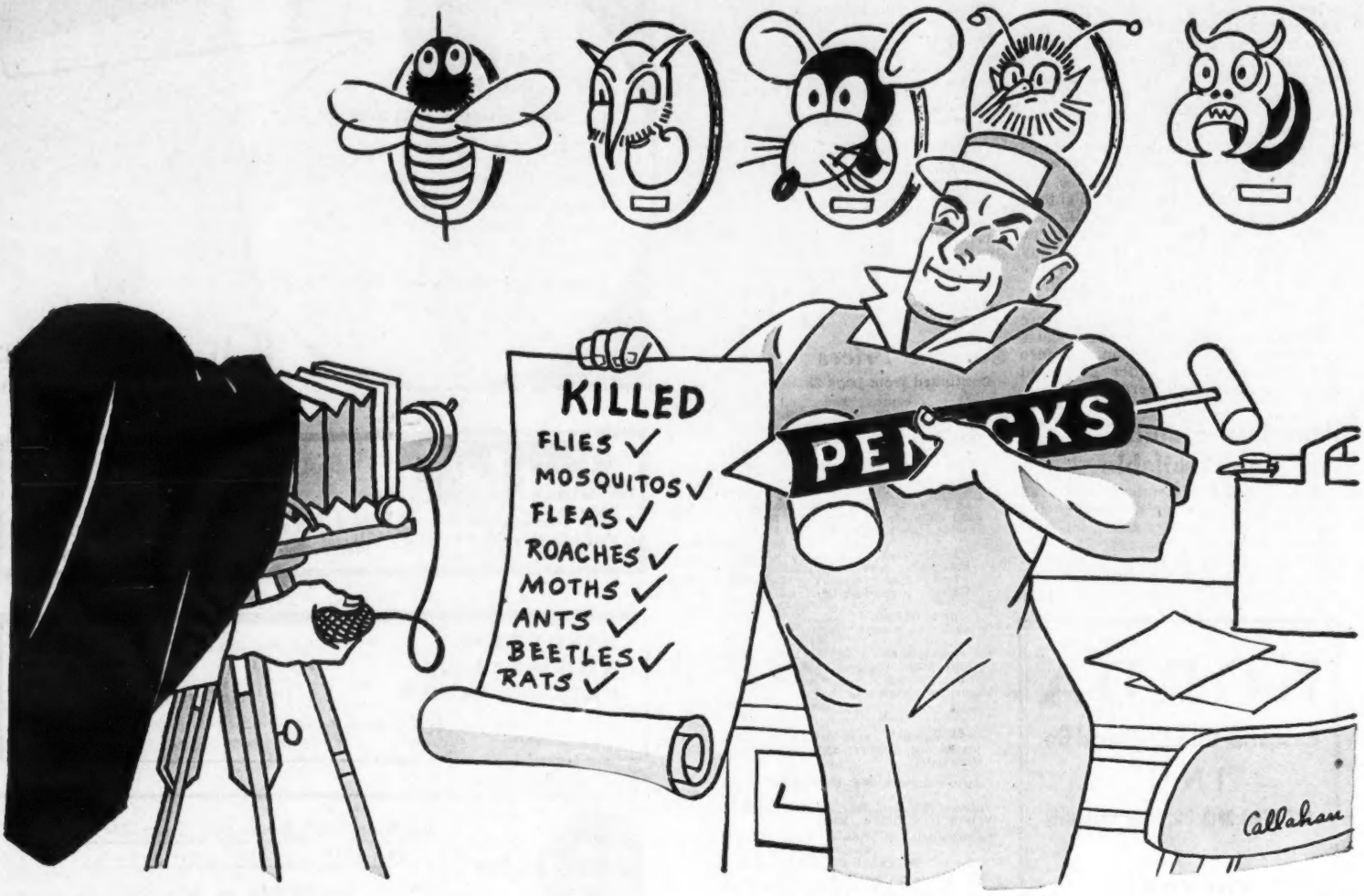

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Summer dullness prevailed in the botanical drug market last week. However, it was not the dullness of normal experience in prewar times but a special variety that, if experienced in the past, might even have been considered better than fair sized spot business. But demand has tapered off of late and last week it showed further curtailment.

That Russia is likely to play a more prominent or larger part in the exports of crude drugs formerly despatched mainly through Italian or Yugoslavia ports seems to be indicated by arrivals of increasing quantities of central European drugs from Soviet shipment cities. This may be the result of Russian control, or at least strong influence, over the formerly independent States from which, in the past, had come much of the European crude drug exports. This Russian influence has even been noted in arrivals of essential oils and it is a factor of possible importance in the future alignment of import trade in goods originating in countries within the USSR sphere of influence.

The Office of Price Administration price advance on all products of rotenone-bearing roots was a development in line with the upward revaluation of such materials in raw state in the primary market. Cascara bark was also on the up side, a reflection of higher costs and collection difficulties in the Pacific northwest.

Poppy seed slid downward at an acute angle last week and the presence of at least five different nationalities in the poppy seed group aided and abetted competition. Gentian, aconite and ginger roots, together with black haw root bark were slightly cheaper without the market being actually weaker; the recessions were mainly new crop influences that may prove temporary.

Balsams

Copaiba—During the past week, 140 cases of this balsam arrived on this market where a strong and undersupplies situation was not changed in the least by the moderate addition to stocks.

Tolu—The spot marke was strong as ever not withstanding the landing of 50 cases from the primary market.

Barks

Black Haw—Although still accumulating slowly and in small lots in the primary market, root bark was slightly lower on spot last week, selling for 83c. to 84c. per pound.

Cascara Sagrada—The market was strong and slightly higher at 44c. to 45c. per pound, and the tendency toward still higher levels was quite pronounced. Primary market costs of all kinds, plus not too favorable working conditions, makes for the advancing market.

Soap—Although slightly lower, the market was not actually weaker for the reason that values at the source are well maintained. The movement downward was mainly the result of distinctly limited spot competition. Whole stood at 28c. to 29c. per pound; crushed, 33c. to 34c.; cut, domestic, 33c. to 34c.; and powdered, 31c. to 32c.

White Pine—Slightly lower on spot at 15c. to 16c. per pound as supplies gain slowly in the primary market and make possible to moderately more favorable price position.

Beans

St. Ignatius—Import intelligence has failed thus far to record arrivals of stocks to replace the exhausted spot supply. Some goods have been engaged to come forward but effecting a purchase and securing actual shipment of the goods bought is quite a problem these days.

Vanilla—The market was broadly strong and the tendency of prices in all markets was to advance as buying at the various sources expands. Foreign shippers expect more money and thus far have been able to get it. If the French exceed their quota understanding with this country, the beans shipped are certain to cost more money. Demand was reported to be very good and the unsold stocks in this market were very small last week.

Berries

Fish—An arrival of cocculus indicus, totaling 80 bags, was found not to be the official species of fish berries and hence the consignment was ordered detained by government agency.

Saw Palmetto—Collection cost averages higher than in prewar times and hence the prevailing, though very quiet, spot market shows firmness at the comparatively high price levels in force.

Flowers

Arnica—It is proving difficult to get anything like a fair-sized reserve established in local dealers' stocks. The market remains virtually nominal despite the recent arrivals from Europe. The domestic crop conditions have been adverse.

Lavender—Some new crop goods have reached here and excellent qual-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cascara bark, 1c. per lb.
Cube root, powdered, 5%, 6c. per lb.
4%, 4c. per lb.
Rotenone, $1.15 per lb.
extract, liquid, 10c. per unit.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Swedish, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China, rolls, select, released, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, decorticated, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Chilean, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aconite root, 5c. per lb.
Black haw, root bark, 1c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 1c. per lb.
ground, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Rhatoon, ¼c. per lb.
Soapbark, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, China, rolls, select, if released, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentina, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Argentine, 4c. per lb.
Danish, 7c. per lb.
Dutch, 5c. per lb.
Swedish, 1½c. per lb.
Turkish, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
289.3	289.3	289.3	228.9

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 21

New York

Areca nuts, 240 bags: moldy.
Arnica flowers, 17 bags: insect infested.
Amyris oil, 11 drums: not National Formulary.
Cassia, 3,154 bales: insect infested.
Cassia oil, 27 drums: rosin and heavy metals.
Carragheen moss, 50 bales: filthy.
Cottonseed meal with castor pomace, 1,814 bags: incomplete label; contains poisonous substance.
Coculus indicus, 80 bags: other than official variety.
Cornmint oil, 1 drum: not U.S.P.
Coriander seed, 255 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 290 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 55 bags: filthy.
Glucose, 80 barrels: undeclared sulphur Dioxide.
Henbane leaves, 28 bags: filthy.
Manioc meal, 10,000 bags: filthy.
Liver preparation, 2 parcels: not approved by U.S.P. Anti-Anemia Prep. Advisory Bd. Label incomplete.
Manna, 31 cases: filthy.
Mustard seed, 423 bags: filthy.
Orange peel, 99 casks: decomposed.
Rose petals and buds, 519 bales: filthy.
Senna leaves, 56 bales: filthy.
Saffron, 2 cases: unlabeled tins.
Sage leaves, 20 bales: filthy.

Baltimore

Olive oil, 42 drums: high in acidity.

Buffalo

Mustard seed, 1,535 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Thyroid powder, 12 barrels: exceeds strength required.

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The strength of our far-flung international contacts again proves itself in the encouraging resumption of supplies of all kinds. As heretofore, it will pay you to "check with Hopkins first" whenever in the market for Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drugs. Many are available for prompt shipment from our New York City Mills and Warehouses.

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- ☐ Boldo Leaves
- ☐ Buchu Leaves
- ☐ Colocynth Pulp
- ☐ Colombo Root
- ☐ Fennel Seed
- ☐ Gentian Root
- ☐ Ginger, Jamaica, Calicut, African
- ☐ Gum Arabic Amber Sorts
- ☐ Gum Karaya, Whole and Powder
- ☐ Horehound Herb
- ☐ Juniper Berries
- ☐ Kamala Powder
- ☐ Orris Root
- ☐ Quince Seed
- ☐ Rosemary Leaves
- ☐ Sage Leaves
- ☐ Senna Leaves and Pods
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- ☐ Uva Ursa Leaves

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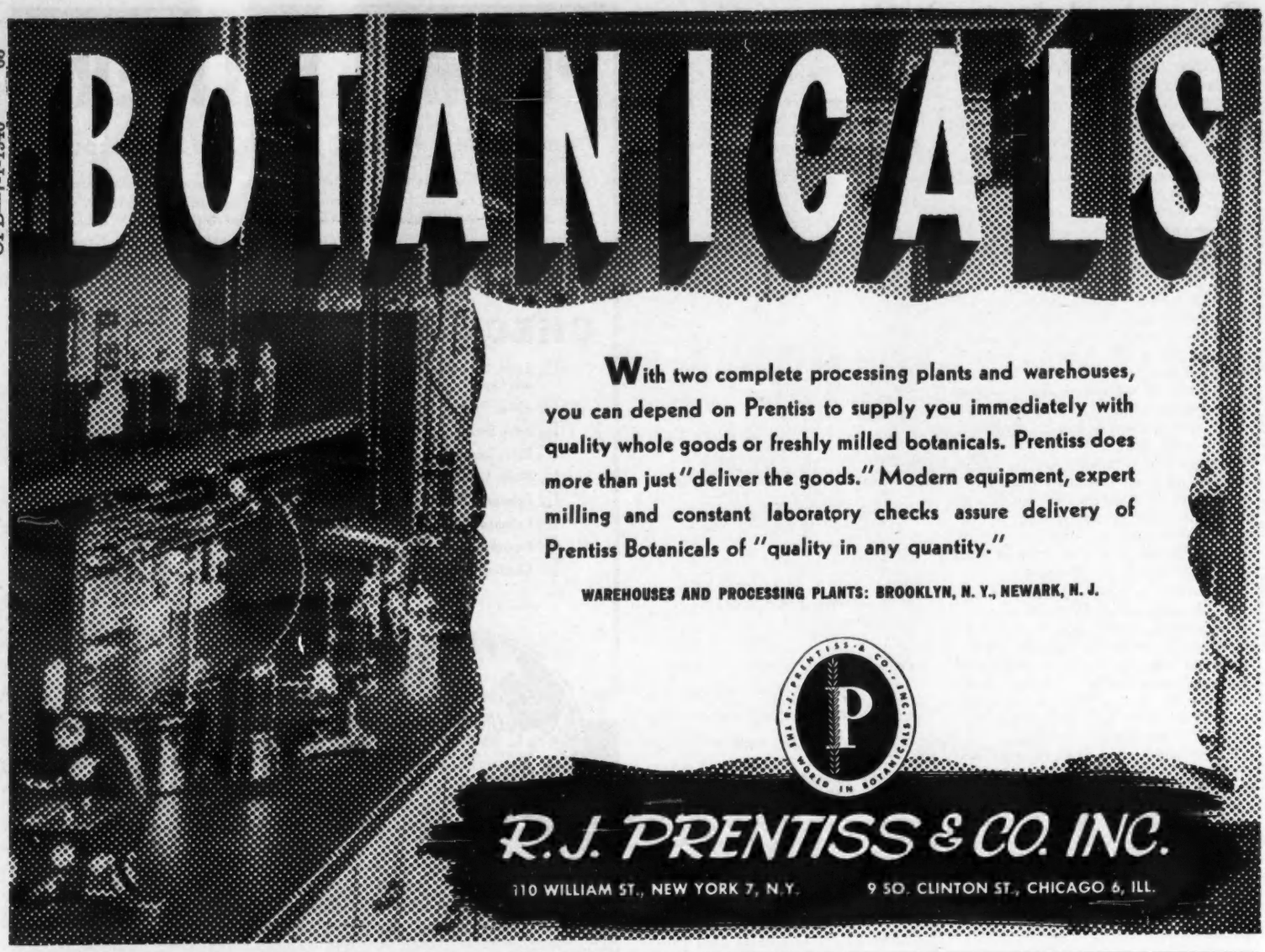
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ity material has been offered locally as low as 60c. per pound.

Rose—Arriving goods are being detained because of foreign matter described as filthy being present. The latest detention totaled 519 bales—a fact that tended last week to create firmer prices for goods actually released. Not much demand was noted.

Gums

Aloe—Two consignments reached here last week, totalling a matter of 250 cases and most of it originated in the West Indies or thereabouts. The spot market held firm in all respects.

Benzoin—Gum has at last begun to move from the Far East. During the past week, 143 packages reached here from Bombay, India, and restoration of prices is expected to come soon.

Ghatti—Undertones were firm but not much activity was reported locally during the past week. An arrival of 111 bags from Bombay, India, was reported.

Guaiac — From Ciudad Trujillo, Santo Domingo, came 9 bags of this article, the supply of which on spot had been conservative. Following deliveries on forward sales, the supply remained just that.

Karaya—The market was reasonably active and generally reflective of the strength prevailing in the market in India. During the period, 399 bags reached here from Bombay.

Locust Bean—Italy is shipping more frequently. During the past week, 240 bags came from Genoa in addition to 100 bags from Liverpool. The market held steady under fair request.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Selling well out of recent arrivals from the source. Prices were reported firm at all points.

Laurel—Cyprus leaves were lowered to 18½c. to 19c. per pound and other varieties held in very steady price position under limited demand.

Marjoram—What is described as being marjoram came from Ciudad, Trujillo, Santo Domingo, last week—a matter of 9 bags which some local dealers felt might more likely be oregano similar to the produce of Mexico. Chilean herb on spot was lowered to 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Rosemary—Spanish leaves were reduced to 12½c. to 13c. per pound under competitive circumstances last week.

Sage—Dalmatian sage of very good quality was available at the fractionally lower price of 37½c. to 38c. per pound. Future delivery Dalmatian material was quoted at 33½c. to 34c.

Thyme—French material assumed a more competitive place in the local market last week and offerings were made at 13½c. to 14c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The first arrival in several weeks was noted last week. It was a matter of 80 cases and came from Portugal to a very firm market. The arrival has yet to run the gauntlet of the Food and Drug Administration tests.

Lycopodium—Russia is back as a shipper—although the goods probably actually originated in Poland. The arrival was 25 bags and came here from Leningrad.

Tamarind — Thirty-three casks reached here from Trinidad last week, easing a moderately tight market although not being production of any substantial change in sellers' price views.

Roots

Aconite—Quotations were shaded to $1.20 to $1.25 per pound and if goods continue to come from Russia—18 bags reached here from Leningrad last week—resumption of more nearly normal values may develop.

Cube—The Office of Price Administration has authorized a price rise in this article. The new price for 5 percent powder was 45c. per pound at the works; 4 percent, 36c. at the works. These prices apply to all rotenone bearing roots in powdered form. Rotenone itself was raised to $12.05 to $14.15 per pound at the works, and the liquid extract went to $1.15. These changes were effected to bring sales prices into line with the higher prices paid on raw materials imported.

Gentian—Arrivals have been fairly substantial in recent weeks and quotations on spot have been eased to whole at 29c. to 30c. per pound;

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Cinnamon	3 drams
Ginger	3 drams
Cloves	3 drams
Calamus	1 ounce
Galangal	1½ ounces
Sage	½ ounce
Peppermint	½ ounce
Cubebs	2 drams
Nutmeg	2 drams
Aloe	1 dram
Citron peel	1 dram

Reduce these ingredients to a powder and add—

Sugar candy	3 ounces
Alcohol	1½ pints
Oil of vitriol	1 pint

Digest together for 20 days. Filter tincture for use.

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ground, 35c. to 36c.; powdered, 34c. to 35c.

Ipecac—Little root comes on the open market and scarcity was still the watch word last week despite an arrival of 30 bales from Cristobal.

Orris—Generally steady as to quotations but tending more in the direction of more favorable prices as the element of competition reappears locally. An arrival of 20 bags from Genoa, Italy, was noted last week.

Rhubarb—The item is almost unobtainable and no early replacement arrivals were reported scheduled during the past week. India has stopped shipping and regular export from China has yet to be achieved.

Seeds

Caraway—Swedish seed was shaded to 25½c. to 26c. per pound last week.

Celery—Interest was very light. Indian seed on spot was higher at 26½c. to 27c. per pound to keep the article in line with replacement costs. Inquiries regarding French seed reached the market but no intelligence of importance could be supplied.

Coriander—Argentine seed was fractionally lower at 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Dill—Decorticated seed advanced to 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Mustard—Rain fell on Montana last week, dampening the farm lands planted to mustard in that semi-arid State. Prices were strong everywhere.

Poppy—Values yielded to the pressure of competition. New and lower prices were established, as follows:—Argentine, 25c. to 26c. per pound; Dutch, 29c. to 30c.; Indian, 27½c. to 28c.; Danish, 27½c. to 28c.; Swedish, 27½c. to 28c.; Turkish, 25c. to 26c. Scarcity of bread, buns and rolls is reducing consumption of this item.

Spices

Cassia—China rolls already released for consumption were sharply higher at 45c. to 46c. per pound; goods not released were quoted at 34½c. to 35c. dian afloat was priced sharply higher but nominal at 90c. per pound.

Clove—Prices dropped. Zanzibar on spot was 15½c. to 16c., and futures were 15c. to 15½c. per pound; Madagascar, spot, 14¾c. to 15¼c.; futures, 14½c. to 15c.

Ginger—Jamaica No. 3 root was down to 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound and Rhatton was shaded to 14¾c. to 15¼c. No other prices for ginger were changed.

Mace—During the period, 333 cases from Grenada reached here. West In-

Nutmegs—An arrival of 2,171 bags from Grenada. They were needed as stocks are almost exhausted.

Paprika—Chilean choice paprika was higher at 37c. to 37½c. per pound, and no fair or good quality was offered. Portuguese and Spanish pepper remained steady. Hungarian pepper has been talked about, but shippers there mentioned prices so high as to indicate their total divorcement from the world paprika markets.

Szeged, Hungary, May 24.—After a long and unwilling interruption, we are glad we can give you again report about the cultivation and market situation of the Hungarian paprika. During the war, the acreage of paprika was more and more limited. This circumstance caused scarcity and high prices, but it also encouraged the farmers to cultivate larger acreage. The 1946 crops acreage is consequently quite normal and shipments for the U. S. A. can start in the coming Fall, the more since direct steamers from Antwerp and Trieste to New York and also to the Pacific ports already are operating. It is hoped that Hungarian paprika will shortly win back its important position in the United States market.

Pepper—An arrival of white pepper from Bombay, India, was worthy of mention because of the acute scarcity of all kinds of pepper. Red peppers were almost unobtainable, but some Carolina futures were quoted at 48c. to 49c. The 1945-46 crop of pepper in India was estimated at 33,800,000 pounds. In 1944-45 it was 34,900,000 pounds. Stocks on the Indian coast and in the interior were placed at 44,800,000 pounds as of March 31. It is not now known if the Government of India will set up an agency to purchase pepper for the United States or if exports to that country will be handled through private trade channels under a license system.

Water Soluble Gum Association Elects

E. H. Wieland, of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been elected president of the Water Soluble Gum Association. Other officers elected are:—H. A. Wittridge, of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.; P. A. Dunkel, of Paul Dunkel & Co.; and R. L. Zend, of S. B. Penick & Co., both of New York.

The board of directors is Messrs. Weiland, Dunkel, Wittridge, Zeno, and E. A. Smith, of Innis Speiden & Co., and C. F. Walden, of Thurston & Braidich Company.

The association publicity committee is Mr. Smith and Mr. Dunkel, and Mr. Walden is chairman of the board of arbitration.

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Backed by the urgent recommendation of President Truman for all residential and business building owners to "spruce up" their properties with both exterior and interior protective coatings, the National Cleanup and Paintup Campaign is now sweeping the country, and, by requiring many millions of dollars' worth of paint, varnish and lacquer, is adding substantially to the movement of these coatings into protective coverings and decorations for old as well as new structures and equipments.

The opening of a mass of marketing potentialities for these protective coatings in new buildings has been envisaged by the latest report of the F. W. Dodge Corporation on the awarding of construction contracts in thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains in May. This has shown an alltime peacetime high level for that month, with the total of all such contracts amounting to $952,418,000—exceeded only once before, during the wartime peak period of June, 1942, when they attained a pinnacle of $1,190,264,000.

To date, however, there has been no prospect for nearby relief from the shortages in metallic lead and drying oils.

But, acting on the authority granted to them June 7 by amendment 3 to revised maximum price regulation 180, which recognized the necessity for advancing prices of lead pigments commensurately with the increased cost of metallic lead, the manufacturers of the chrome pigments containing large percentages of lead have announced markups of approximately a cent per pound in their prices for chrome green, chrome yellow, chrome orange, molybdate orange and green lake.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although a slight improvement has been noted of late in importations of metallic lead from other producing countries, the supply situation in this metal has shown no perceptible betterment. For, even with July imports reaching, as now estimated, a rate of 8,700 tons, following June importations of 6,000 tons, the amount available for consumers, with domestic production continuing at the present or possibly a slighter larger volume, will be equal to only about 50 percent of the domestic demand.

The Civilian Production Administration has told the primary lead distributors' industry advisory committee that, in order to make deliveries early in July, 6,000 tons of lead will be "borrowed" from the Metals Reserve Corporation but this will be replaced from imports received later in that month, and no further inroads will be allowed to be made on Government lead holdings. Current Government-held stocks are now estimated at around 38,000 tons, compared with approximately 100,000 tons at the outset of 1946. Domestic production is currently estimated as running at a 350,000 ton annual rate, compared with 387,000 tons produced in 1945. Demands for 70,000 tons for July have been presented by consumers to the advisory committee but CPA officials have deemed some of them excessive and have accordingly reduced them.

Prices of pig lead have continued unchanged from the levels attained in the recent advance of 1¾c. per pound for the week June 21-28 at 8.10c. per pound in St. Louis and 8.25c. in New York.

Despite the growing shortage of special high grade zinc and prime western grade zinc, the Office of Price Administration has declined to date to take any action toward advancing the price ceilings on metallic zinc commensurately with the recent markup of lead and copper prices, although it has been pointed out to that bureau that higher price levels for zinc could well be counted upon to stimulate domestic production.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week June 21-28 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Chrome green, C.P., extra light to medium, 1c. per lb.; medium dark and dark, ½c. per lb.; chrome orange, C. P., 1½c. per lb.; molybdate orange, 1c. per lb.; chrome yellow, C. P., 1c. per lb.; green lake, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
145.9	143.8	140.2	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Pigments

White Lead—With their quota of pig lead still sharply reduced by CPA's restrictions on allotments to consuming industries, manufacturers of basic carbonate white lead are doing their utmost to satisfy customers with this pigment which they continue offering at 9¾c. in 20-ton shipments and 10c. in lesser quantities. One large maker of lead pigments has suspended his processing of basic sulphate white lead but others are turning it out to the fullest extent of their ability and are continuing to offer it at the higher price levels of 8½c. per pound in 20-ton shipments and 8¾c. in smaller lots.

Zinc Oxide—Manufacturers of lead-free and leaded grades of zinc oxide continue to offer their rather limited stocks at previously quoted prices but are generally inclined to expect a markup of their ceilings, proportionate with an anticipated advance in prices of the ceilings on metallic zinc, commensurate with those recently granted for metallic lead and copper.

Fillers and Extenders

Charcoal—Although there has not yet been any overall advance in ceiling prices of pinewood or soft-wood charcoal, one important factor selling the output of plants in Florida and Louisiana has been authorized by OPA to advance his prices for this type of charcoal from $20 to $24 per ton for lump, bulk, in carload lots, at the Florida plant, and from $30.20 to $34.20, on the same basis, for the granular grade, powdered in bags, in carload lots. Hardwood charcoal prices remain unchanged at the higher ceiling levels authorized March 15 and two weeks ago.

Talc—Buying interest is steadily increasing in both fibrous talc and fine-mesh cosmetic grades. Among the latest importations have been 2,820 bags from Italy.

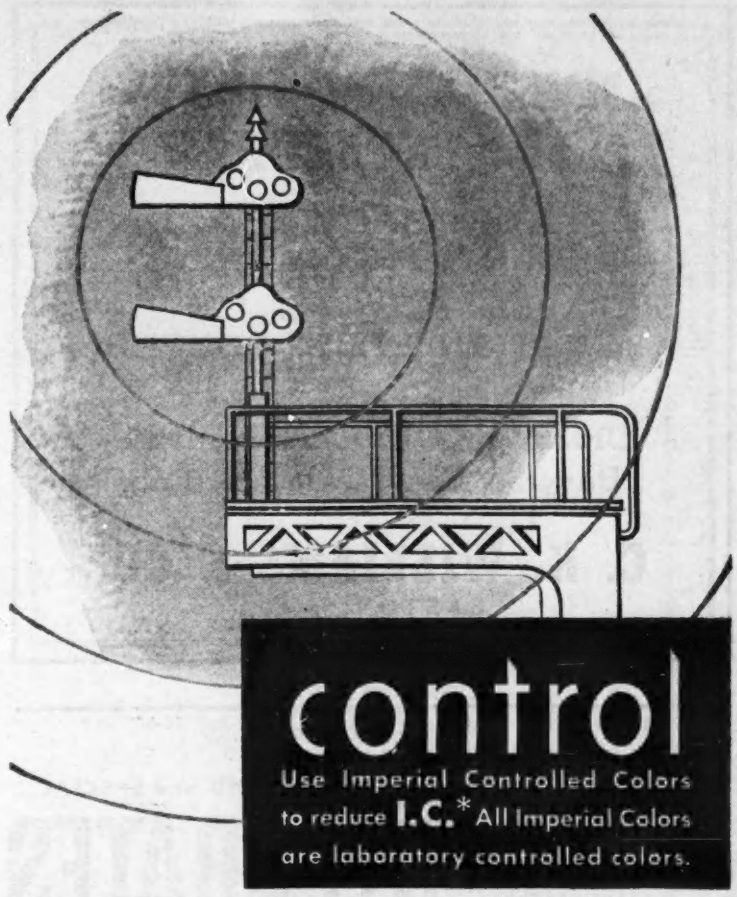
Dry and Chemical Colors

Chrome Colors—Acting on the authority given to them by OPA, June 7, in amendment 3 to revised maximum price regulation 180, whereby compensation is provided for the advance of 1¾c. per pound in primary lead in an upward repricing of pigments containing large percentages of that metal, the manufacturers of these colors have marked up their prices for chrome green, chrome yellow, chrome orange, molybdate orange and green lake by an average of one cent per pound. Their new price schedules, effective July 1, show in the case of chrome green C. P. that the extra light to medium grades have been marked up 1c. per pound to a basis of 24c. for blue content up to 5 percent while the medium dark and dark grades have been boosted by only a half cent to a basis of 26½c. for 16 to 20 percent while chrome yellow C. P. has been advanced by 1c. to a basis of 17c. delivered at Eastern points, and chrome orange, C. P. has been raised by 1½c. to 17½c. delivered at Eastern points, and molybdate orange has been upped in price by 1c. to 42c. per pound. Makers of green lake have likewise marked up their prices by a half cent per pound.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—Movement of all the metal naphthenates to paint and varnish makers continues to reach a sizable volume, despite the recent curtailment of buying by some paint manufacturers unable to obtain ade-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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quate supplies of other materials. Naphthenic acid, now in plentiful supply, is obtainable in as large quantities and as promptly as required by the makers of these driers.

Stearates—Continue in spirited demand, with takings for export adding to the volume of the domestic movement.

Lacquer Materials

Ethyl Alcohol, Industrial — Despite the lenient attitude manifested by OPA on the pricing of this alcohol made by fermentation of molasses, whereby producers of these types are to be spared from further losses on their operations by being authorized to sell their output in this classification to industrial users, when it is produced East of the Rockies, at adjustable prices to be determined in a study now being made by OPA, nine industrial alcohol plants of the Gulf and Eastern seaboard areas have closed according to CPA announcements, because of lack of adequate imports of molasses.

Naval Stores

Pinetar — Although there has been no overall advance in price ceilings for either pinetar or pinetar oil, OPA has recently authorized one producer in Florida and Louisiana to mark up his prices of both these materials from 31c. per gallon to 37¾c. for retort material, in drums, delivered East from his Florida plant in carload lots and to raise his price on less than carload lots from 32c. at the Florida plant, to 34¾c., while being also authorized to advance his price in tankcar lots delivered East from 27c. to 29c.

Rosin—With offerings of new crop gum rosin confined to the window-glass and waterwhite grades and with domestic consumers taking but little even of these offerings, the only signs of real activity in the markets for this oleoresinous product are now being shown in the export trade. Domestic inquiry has dwindled to meager size. Several large shipments have recently been loaded for Great Britain out of the April-June quotas, which have now been completed. All branches of the industry are now eagerly waiting for some announcement regarding the July-September quotas.

Savannah, June 28.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
WW	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
X	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	20	290	353	619	45
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	5,459	5,749	6,102	6,721	6,766

Turpentine—Although there has recently been sufficient improvement in weather conditions in the South to facilitate production of the new crop crude gum, granted an adequate labor supply, the latter factor has not been forthcoming and it is now feared that the output of gum for June will be shown to have fallen below normal levels. Meanwhile, producers in the South are continuing to withhold new crop gum turpentine for some authorization of an advance in price or the

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removal of all price controls by the elimination of OPA through failure of Congressional action to prolong its life after July 1. The shortage of gum turpentine in the New York market is appalling with a majority of orders going unfilled.

Savannah, June 28.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons Cents.	Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	shipments.	On hand.
Monday ..	83½	...	120	79	2,200
Tuesday ..	83½	...	61	...	2,261
Wednesday.	83½	...	...	12	2,249
Thursday..	83½	...	191	159	2,281
Friday ...	83½	...	61	313	2,029

Synthetic Resins

Phenolic Resins—Substantial gains in the output of phenolic and other tar acid resins have been recorded since the ending of the bituminous coal strike and the resumption of mining operations in the soft coal regions. The Census Bureau reports shipments and consumption of the molding materials made from phenolic and other tar acid resins for April as having reached 12,483,690 pounds as compared with 12,286,204 pounds for March.

A list of synthetic resins with their current quotations appears in this issue of OPD, beginning on page 33.

Varnish Gums

Copal—With the local market nearly bare of stocks of Congo gum copal and unlikely to be replenished to even a small extent by the expected arrival of one very belated cargo from the Belgian Congo, there is little prospect for any betterment of the supply situation here for some time to come. No purchases are now being made by the American importers in the primary market because of a controversy between the Belgian Congo government and themselves regarding export taxes which has caused a suspension of buying operations by them, after they had made a few purchases of new gatherings of this gum in the Congo at prices ranging from 30 to 40 percent over the now defunct primary market ceilings. None of these newly purchased lots of the gum have yet arrived here and hence it has been impossible for the importers to compute prices for resale under the revised import regulation.

Shellac—Hobbled by the relatively low ceiling prices at which they would have to sell any purchases that they might make in the primary market, the American importers of shellac are still being forced to sit on the sidelines and see British operators and factors from other countries outside of the United States capture all current offerings in India. Current prices for seedlac and T.N. in the London market are fully 25 cents above the American ceilings. T.N. is being currently held by British operators in the London market at 59c. for July-August shipment from Calcutta while lemon No. 1 is quoted there at 73c. and 75c., as compared with ceiling prices of 35½c. here and in Boston for the former and 46.6c. for the latter here. In London, also, superfine is held at 66½c. for shipment from India, as contrasted with a ceiling of 36.6c. here. Other offerings of superfine from the Baisaikhi crop are being made from London at 51c. and from the Kusmi crop at 67c. while T.N. is also being quoted in some quarters there at 60c. In Calcutta, T.N. from the Kusmi crop is currently held at 58c. and buttonlac at 52c.

Repeated appeals to OPA for removal of the present crippling ceilings has met with an only partially satisfactory response to date. It is understood that this bureau is considering favorably the request for a lifting of

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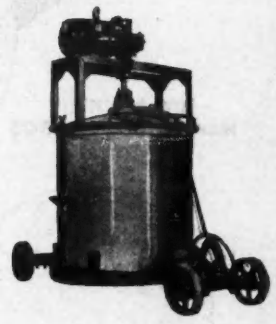

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the ceiling on orange shellac and may issue a regulation to that effect, this coming week, if it is permitted to continue functioning after July 1. But ceilings on seedlac and other types suitable for bleaching are likely to require a longer period for processing.

Latest arrivals of cargoes from Calcutta have been meager, consisting of only 900 bags of garnet lac and 28 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac.

Glues and Binders

Casein—There has been some further increase in domestic production of casein within the past week, but a majority of the dairy interests are still seeking to effect a complete removal of the present price ceiling before exerting themselves to the utmost toward swelling the American output of this adhesive and binder. And, with offerings of Argentine casein continuing to be held at 33c. per pound in Buenos Aires, American importers cannot successfully compete with operators from other countries in bidding for this material in that primary market, if they desire to resell it at a profit in the American markets while the ceiling price for unprocessed casein remains at 30c, and for processed material at 33c. Latest of the belated arrivals of Argentine casein here have embraced four cargoes aggreating 27,526 bags.

Glues—High costs of raw materials, both domestic and imported, are tending to restrict production of both hide and bone glues. Torrid weather has also caused a slackening of manufacturing operations in hide glues. The Census Bureau's latest report on production of bone and hide glues—that for April—has shown a total of 11,883,178 pounds for that month, of which 5,923,965 pounds were in bone glue and 5,959,213 pounds in hide glue, as compared with 5,687,670 pounds and 5,674,487 pounds, respectively, for March. Shipments of both types of glues for April aggregated 12,551,757 pounds, against 12,292,3.8 pounds for March, and stocks on April 30 amounted to 10,478,006 pounds, against 10,942,282 pounds or March.

Walter Kidde & Co., maker of fire extinguishing equipment, New York, has elected C. Thurston Woodford to the board of directors.

Johns-Manville Plans $50,000,000 Expansion

Johns-Manville Corporation, manufacturer of asbestos products, New York, plans an expansion program over the next few years to cost $50,000,000 and to result in an increase of 40 percent in the floor space devoted to manufacturing and research.

The expansion program will include improved and enlarged production and research facilities, introduction of new products, cost reduction through further mechanization of processes, improvement of working conditions, replacement of worn equipment and expansion of foreign business.

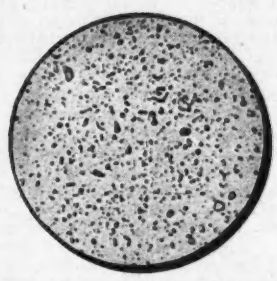
Burbank Chemical to Expand

The Burbank Chemical Company, Burbank, Calif., is planning to expand its storage capacity beyond its present 60,000 gallons of solvents, diluents and solutions, in order to meet the Pacific Coast demand for nitrocellulose solutions for protective coatings, according to James G. Jefferys, president.

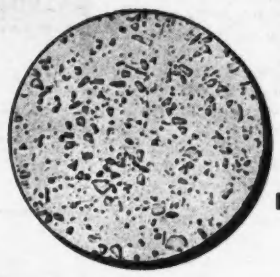
Joins Calco

E. J. Hildebrand has joined the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., as assistant sales manager of the pigment department. He was associated with the Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, for twenty-four years, and was sales manager of the dry color department of the A. Wilhelm Company Division for the past twelve years.

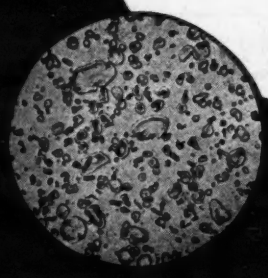
What type of LEAD-FREE ZINC OXIDE do you need?



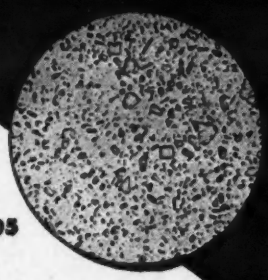
MODERATE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-2



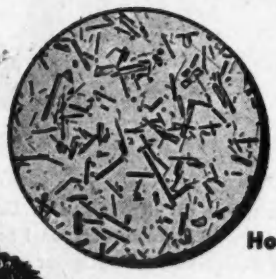
MODERATELY LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-50



LARGE PARTICLE SIZE
Horse Head XX-503



LOW REACTIVITY
Horse Head XX-505



ACICULAR
Horse Head XX-601

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New Jersey Zinc

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

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Fiber Boxes Ceiling Prices Are Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers' ceiling prices for corrugated and solid fiber boxes, pads and partitions have been increased an average of 10 percent, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The increase, effective July 1, 1946, is designed to stop a trend among manufacturers to discontinue sales with low "freeze" margins, thus causing many buyers to go to other sources of supply, invariably at higher cost.

Cabot Sends Rossman And Duffy to Texas

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., carbon black manufacturer, Boston, has transferred R. P. Rossman and George J. Duffy from the Boston office to Pampa, in the Texas Panhandle.

Mr. Rossman, head of the Cabot rubber research group since 1944, now heads the Texas branch of the company's research and development department. Mr. Duffy, technical manager of special blacks in the research and development department, will continue this work at the new Texas plant.

Chemical & Pigment Co. Forms Pacific Sales Staff

The Chemical & Pigment Company, Oakland, Cal., a division of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, has formed a new West Coast sales organization, with headquarters at Oakland. Offices and representatives of the company are:—San Francisco, East Bay area, William Ellis; Los Angeles, Raymond Wilkins; Portland, the Mount & Alsop Company; Seattle, Dorothy B. Smith, and Vancouver, the Harrison & Crossfield Company.

Bakelite Assigns Akers To Pacific Coast Office

The Bakelite Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed J. R. Akers as technical representative on the Pacific Coast for Bakelite's varnish resins. Mr. Akers, who has been with the company's research and development laboratories for the past year and one-half, will be located in the San Francisco office.

McCloskey Varnish Names D.C.Jarden Purchasing Agent

Donald C. Jarden, son of William H. Jarden, jr., president of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Holmesburg Junction, Pa., has been named purchasing agent for the firm.

Eno Resigns from Baker

Robert D. Eno has resigned as manager of the castung department of the Baker Castor Oil Company, New York. Before joining Baker, Mr. Kellogg was associated with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mineral Deposits Reports Issued

The Director of the Geological Survey, has reported to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug that the following reports have been released by the Survey during the month of May:—

Copper:—A report on the Ajo mining district, Arizona, by James Gilluly, has been placed in open file in advance of publication, and may be consulted at the Geological Survey offices, room 4208 Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., and at room 6, Lawler Block, Prescott, Ariz.

Lead-zinc:—A preliminary report on the Ritchie prospect in Claiborne County, Tenn., has been released as Preliminary Map 3-200, "Strategic Minerals Investigations," and may be obtained by persons directly interested in the area upon application to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., without charge.

The lead and zinc deposits at the Bunch Hollow mine, Claiborne County, Tenn., are described in Preliminary Map 3-201, "Strategic Minerals Investigations." The map and accompanying short text may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Tungsten:—A report and accompanying map on the tungsten deposits in the Louis Campanella property, Cherry Creek district, White Pine County, Nev., has been placed in open file at the following offices, where they may be consulted by interested persons:—Geological Survey Library, Federal Works Agency Building, Washington 25, D. C.; Geological Survey Regional Office, 506 Federal Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah; Nevada State Bureau of Mines, Reno, Nev.

Oil and gas:—The results of an investigation of the oil-bearing formations in Mississippi and Alabama have been published as Preliminary Chart 20 of the Oil and Gas Investigations, titled "Correlation of the Pre-Selma Upper Cretaceous Formations Between Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and Neshoba County, Mississippi." The chart may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., at 30 cents each.

A geologic map of the Coastal Plain area in Alabama has been issued as Preliminary Map 45 of the Oil and Gas Investigations, and is titled "Geologic Map of the Tertiary Formations of Alabama." It shows the geology of much of the area that is now being actively explored for oil. The map may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents each.

Trade Briefs

Eureka Plastic Corporation, New York, has increased its authorized capital from $5,000 to $25,000.

Hungerford Research Corporation has been merged with the Hungerford Plastics Corporation, New York.

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99½% Fe_2O_3
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INDOIL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
INDONEX
PLASTICIZERS

ACCEPTED IN RUBBER COMPOUNDING. Potentially useful in other fields where aromaticity—low volatility—good odor—low water absorption and low cost are important.

Grade	633½	634½	638½	639½
Sp. Gr. (60° F)	0.9958	0.9979	1.020	1.021
Flash °F	450	460	510	520
Pour °F	35	40	70	75
Viscosity 210° F, Saybolt sec.	110	125	510	720
Viscosity Index	—109	—130	—365	—400
Distn. (1 mm) °F				
5%	405	409	498	506
30%	442	445	540	559
Evapn. Loss mg/10g. (1 hr. oven 100° C)	5	5	3	2

These products are dark colored and composed mainly of high-boiling aromatic hydrocarbons differing substantially from coal tar products of corresponding boiling range.

Their utility in rubber and synthetic rubber compounding is well established. They are not completely compatible in vinyl chloride compounds, but their use in other compositions requiring a low-cost plasticizer, or as a saturant for fibrous products, is indicated.

Bulletins 13 and 13A describe the use of INDONEX in synthetic and natural rubber compounds. Samples available on request.

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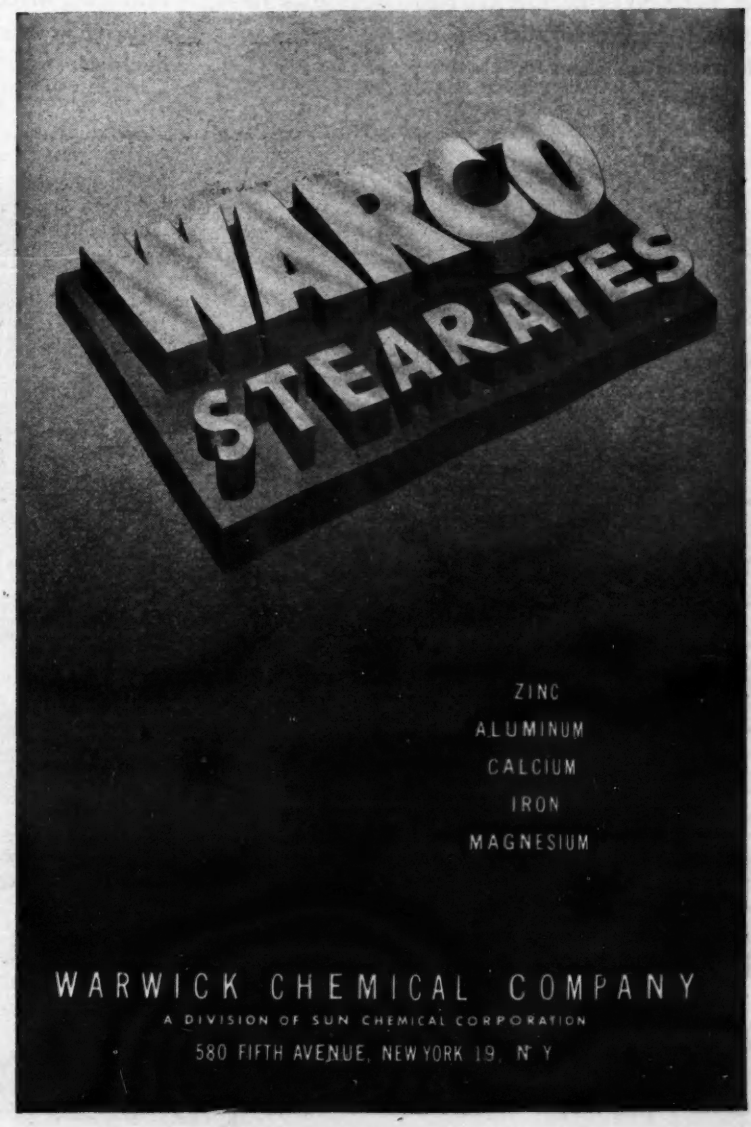
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • 910 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 80, ILL.



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MANGANESE NAPHTHENATE 6%

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A definite step forward, these dependable Naphthenates offer better solubility and dispersion qualities plus great stability and excellent drying activity. Write for samples today!

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(Successor to Ferro Drier & Chemical Company)
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Hardesty Names McLeod Manager of Dover Plant

William G. McLeod has been appointed general manager of the Dover, Ohio, plant of W. C. Hardesty, Inc., chemicals manufacturer, New York, succeeding C. F. Williams, who has been transferred to Washington, D. C.

Mr. McLeod, who had been chemical director at the Dover plant since last September, was formerly director of product research for Oscar Mayer & Co. He is a former president of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

Copra Plant Expansion Planned by Spencer Kellogg

Spencer Kellogg & Sons Corporation, Buffalo, New York, plans an addition to its copra processing plant in Long Beach, Calif., at a cost of $346,000.

Pillsbury Mills Names Two Division Presidents

Pillsbury Mills, Minneapolis, has elected Clyde H. Hendrix to division president of the feed and soya mills division, and A. B. Sparboe, president of the overseas division.

Margarin Output Smaller

Margarin production during April was smaller than the previous month, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds—April 1946	1945
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	41,402,650	*46,367,061
Withdrawn tax-paid	40,247,100	44,700,514
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	76	.....
Butter flavor	1,814	624
Citric acid	148	193
Corn oil	551,859	772,076
Cottonseed flakes	.....	3,600
Cottonseed oil	16,017,569	24,720,898
Derivative of glycerin	72,453	76,102
Diacetyl	92	76
Estearin	7,892	8,995
Lecithin	50,139	55,239
Milk	6,940,135	7,973,792
Monostearin	34,509	42,125
Neutral lard	139,809	254,404
Oleo oil	162,665	497,321
Oleo stearin	155,115	233,060
Oleo stock	17,075	28,928
Peanut oil	952,762	494,955
Salt	1,280,326	1,427,114
Soda, benzoate of	28,062	30,662
Soybean oil	15,944,687	10,518,647
Soybean stearin	.....	1,596
Tallow	2,700	.....
Vitamin concentrate	7,990	11,720
Total	42,347,877	47,251,852
Production of colored oleomargarin	2,092,585	9,282,616
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,589,902	2,131,267
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	16	43
Color	1,651	6,087
Corn oil	647	3,665
Cottonseed flakes	3,350	.....
Cottonseed oil	524,129	1,108,071
Derivative of glycerin	3,406	8,638
Diacetyl	4	25
Estearin	291	953
Lecithin	1,545	4,060
Milk	333,295	1,514,513
Monostearin	704	5,147
Neutral lard	16,989	236,069
Oleo oil	8,492	570,183
Oleo stearin	.....	5,744
Oleo stock	.....	14,500
Peanut oil	18,814	108
Salt	67,618	301,997
Soda, benzoate of	590	6,166
Soybean oil	1,129,452	5,487,302
Soyflakes	.....	12,474
Vitamin concentrate	270	1,314
Total	2,111,263	9,282,079

* Of the amount produced, 8,100 pounds were reworked.

TITANOX . . . *the brightest name in titanium pigments*

TITANOX-RC
EXTRA EFFECTIVE
in EXTERIOR paints!

When TITANOX-RC (Rutile Calcium) was developed by the makers of the famed TITANOX pigments, it became *the first rutile calcium pigment produced in the world.*

In TITANOX-RC the titanium dioxide is furnished in the form of rutile to provide maximum resistance to fading and chalking as well as high hiding power. With TITANOX-RC, you can formulate high quality durable outdoor house and industrial paints at less cost for a given hiding power than with less effective pigments.

The chemical inertness of TITANOX-RC permits it to be used with the vehicle best suited for the desired type of finish without danger of chemical reaction.

Right now, the demand for TITANOX-RC as well as other TITANOX pigments continues greater than the supply. To meet the Paint Industry's needs, the makers of TITANOX — the largest producers of titanium pigment in the United States — are endeavoring to increase production by working at full capacity in existing plants and by expanding these facilities.

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350 Townsend St., San Francisco 7, Cal.
2472 Enterprise St., Los Angeles 21, Cal.

Linseed Oil Control

—*Continued from page 5*

amount used during the corresponding calendar quarters of the base period 1940-41.

As far back as last September, at a meeting of the advisory committee, the subject of revoking the order was fully discussed but decided against at that time because the committee was informed that it was essential to our government officials in dealing with the distribution of imported seed as between the United States and other claimant nations to have linseed oil under limited use rather than that it should appear there was an ample supply because its use was not restricted. Developments since then, have been such that the committee no longer feels that this is necessary.

CPA officials said that they would refer the resolution to the Department of Agriculture as requested, but it is not expected that the department will take prompt action on the request. The referendum of the entire industry on the stand taken by the advisory committee is being taken with the thought in mind that the department might be slow to act and that an expression of the views of the industry would be helpful to the department in reaching a decision.

During consideration of the resolution at the committee meeting it was pointed out that approximately 50 percent of the users of linseed oil, such as printing ink, textiles and leather, rubber, core oil, etc., presently are not restricted in their use of the oil, and at the same time there is a very substantial amount of "unreported use" of linseed oil, such as linseed oil sold as such or as replacement oil for thinning paints.

According to representatives of the Department of Agriculture at the meeting the total availability of drying oils for the next twelve months is estimated between 75 and 80 percent of estimated requirements, based on pre-war use.

Other industry problems discussed at the meeting included containers and lead chemicals. CPA officials reported that containers are still scarce, but since the packaging of most perishable fruits and vegetables will be completed by September 30, the container situation should ease for the paint industry by the last of August. The outlook for increased supply of lead chemicals and titanium is not favorable for the third quarter, they said, because there has been very little improvement in the materials supply in the second quarter.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats continued unabated last week, and with the marked scarcity of supplies, it was reported that there was a noticeable increase in bids above ceilings for materials to meet immediate requirements. Reports from the South indicated that most crushers of cottonseed and peanut oils were shut down and were making preparations for next season. Demand for refined soybean oil continued active for shipment to Spain in exchange for olive oil and was unsatisfied. According to reports, it was doubtful if more than 10 percent of 7,900 tons of refined soybean oil sought for export would be obtainable.

Plans to relieve the acute shortage of shortening, cooking and salad oils in Southern and Western States, were announced by the Department of Agriculture, June 26. Processors and distributors will be required to send 30,000,000 pounds of these foods to such areas during the next three months, the department stated.

Trend of hog numbers and hog production is definitely downward according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number of sows that farrowed this spring was slightly below last year and 5 percent smaller than was indicated last December. As a result of the record numbers of pigs per litter, the spring pig crop of 52,324,000 was a little larger than last year. Breeding intentions reports indicate a 16 percent decrease from the sows to farrow this Fall. The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1946 is expected to be about 81,500,000—6 percent below 1945 and the smallest since 1940. Number of hogs over six months old on farms June 1 was 10 percent less than last year and the smallest since 1938.

Cottonseed Oil

An active inquiry continued for crude and refined oil, but trading was slow. Limited production was sold up and most mills were reported shutdown and getting ready for next season.

Cotton crop made fairly good progress last week. Weather was favorable for checking weevils. Harvesting started in the extreme southern part of Texas.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.31 bid
October	....	....	14.31 bid
December	....	....	14.31 bid
March, 1946	....	....	14.31 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¼c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Another steamer with 3,109 tons of Uruguayan seed arrived at New York last week. Recent arrivals of seed enabled crushers to operate mills on a moderate scale and sizable quantities of oil were delivered against heavy backlog of orders. Demand for oil was urgent, with offerings limited.

The Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Committee adopted a resolution at a meeting June 21 requesting the CPA to intervene in its behalf with the Department of Agriculture for the suspension of WFO 42a which limits the amount of linseed oil that may be used in the production of protective coatings, floor coverings and coated fabrics.

Sales of surplus raw linseed oil totaled 10,365 pounds at 17.1c. per pound, in gallons cans, f.o.b. and boiled oil, type B at 17.7c. per pound, in 5-gallon cans were reported June 7 by the Department of Agriculture to the Treasury Department.

A report from Moscow stated that a 10,000 ton cargo of linseed oil from the Argentine will be divided between the White Russian and Ukranian UNRR missions and has eased the fats situation which was acute at the end of May.

Minneapolis, June 26.—Demand for oil continued far in excess of supplies and crushers were in no position to accept any more business

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.4	193.4	193.5	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	3,182,000	3,560,000
Since Sept. 1	263,922,000	214,930,000

Los Angeles, June 26.—Demand for linseed oil continued to exceed the supply. Deliveries have been off. Oil was named at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars and 14.9c. drum carlots.

Flaxseed—Seed receipts were light, with sellers awaiting the outcome of congressional action on the OPA bill.

Minneapolis, June 26.—Flax producers, with seed still in salable position, showed a definite preference to wait congressional developments on the OPA-extension bill before marketing their supplies and this reacted in cash arrivals and caused crushers to reduce output last week. Crop news showed some improvement during the week, rains ranging from a trace to upward of three inches being received in the best part of the flax belt, but there was still the dry areas in North Dakota and Montana to be considered.

It was reported that all crops were deteriorating in the western part of the flax belt, though relief in the form of medium heavy rains was experienced late in the period. Private crop reporters indicated that 1946 production in North Dakota will range from 50 to 90 percent of the 1945 harvest and they were not too optimistic at this figure.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	78,000	113,000	40,500	18,000
Since Sept 1	20,365,000	10,427,000	4,345,100	2,019,000

Flaxseed in Minneapolis during the week was quoted at $3.35 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and for forward deliveries. 0

Buenos Aires, June 28.—Flaxseed shipments to the Continent totaled 315,000 bushels and 83,600 bushels to the United States last week. Flaxseed quoted at $2.04¼ per bushel, f.o.b. terminal elevators. Visible seed supply was estimated at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, June 28.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, July; Calcutta, £27 nominal, July; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Demand continued to exceed the supply. Production was still affected by labor troubles which have closed two plants for the sixth week. Consuming inquiry was keen.

Coconut—With the prospects of a steady increase in imports of Philippine copra, it was expected that coconut oil will also be allocated for edible as well as commercial purposes during the third quarter. Inquiry continued keen, though trading was limited by quota restriction. Market was firm at ceilings.

Oiticica—This market was firm under an active inquiry and scarcity of supplies. Business of late was restricted to September forward shipment from Brazil, as prompt and nearby positions were reported sold up at ceilings. Offerings for future shipment were reported withdrawn last week.

Olive—While demand for refined soybean oil by the olive oil trade continued active, scarcity of supplies restricted business. Spanish oil recently arrived at the free zone port was offered at $8 to $8.50 per gallon, in drums according to acidity, for transshipment to foreign destinations. Sales were reported at this level. Production of olive oil in Lebanon in 1945 was officially placed at 7,000 to 8,000 metric tons, a yield slightly higher than normal and almost twice the estimated 1944 output. Consumption of edible olive oil in 1945 amounted to 6,375 metric tons, while an additional 4,080 tons were used by the soap industry. Deficits were met by imports from Syria. About 4,000 tons of olive oil were on hand as stocks, according to trade reports in March, 1946.

Peanut—Business was confined to scattered sales at ceilings. Demand continued active. Peanut crop conditions were reported generally favorable in the Southeast. Most fields were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

WILSON & CO. INC.
DISTILLED FATTY ACIDS
STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID (Red Oil)
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
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stearic acid
Diamond Brand (Single Pressed)
Luna Brand (Double Pressed)
IVORY Brand (Triple Pressed)
Available in either Cake or Flake Form
red oil (oleic acid)
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AMORPHOUS WAXES
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PEARL-STEARIC
A FREE-FLOWING
STEARIC ACID
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Measures, Weighs, Mixes
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Also
Slab Stearic Acid
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Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty
Acids for Rubber
Compounding
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fairly clean, showing good stands and growing well.

Perilla—As a result of scarcity of drying oils, an active demand was noted for perilla for domestic use and for export. Market was bare of supplies.

Soybean — An unsatisfied demand continued for crude and refined oil. Scarcity of supplies resulted in light trading at ceilings.

Tung—Arrivals of 306 drums were noted at New York from Shanghai last week, and were consigned against former orders. The bulk of this oil was disposed of in small drum lots at ceilings. Offerings from China for shipment in drums were reported materially reduced because of the scarcity of American drums, and bulk oil was hampered by the lack of shipping facilities. Shipments from China it was stated totaled 750 tons in drums during the first quarter of this year. Demand continued urgent.

Fats and Greases

Greases — With production at the lowest level in years in the West, and an urgent demand, bids above ceilings were reported. Offerings were scarce as the bulk of the production was absorbed against former contracts.

Lard—Demand exceeds the supply, with sales confined to small lots at ceilings. Argentine lard exports totaled 16,400,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1946 and were approximately one-third less than for the same period last year. Shipments were made principally to United Kingdom, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru and Sweden. Total exports for 1946 are expected to be substantially below the 1945 peak of 117,000,000 pounds.

Tallow — Reports from the West stated that the small production and an active demand has brought out bids above ceilings for prompt requirements. Production was sold up and was delivered against contracts. Owing to the shortage of soap fats, the Brazilian government prohibited the export of all animal fats from the State of Sao Paulo, effective May 14, according to the Department of Commerce. Tallow output in Brazil has declined steadily. In 1937 about 37,000 tons were produced and in 1945 the output did not exceed 30,000 tons.

Fish Oils

Cod—Arrivals of cod oil totaled 77 drums and 52 casks at New York last week and consigned on prior orders.

Menhaden Oil—Refiners continued to show an active inquiry for new crude oil. Menhaden fishing off the Atlantic coast to date was reported as fair with fish small and lean.

Baltimore, June 26.—Menhaden fishing on the Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes has continued quite good, but hauls have continued small off Lewes and north of that point during the last week. No further orders for oil on a when-and-if-made basis appear to have been booked, while the inquiry remains active. The fish netted remain small and oil yield is held down accordingly. Crude oil was at 8.9c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. works.

Sardine—Refined oil was in urgent demand, but trading was slow as supplies were scarce and held for delivery on former contracts.

Los Angeles, June 26.—Market remained quiet last week because of lack of supplies. However, demand for oil remains active.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Offerings continued scarce owing to the sold up production. Deliveries against contracts were in urgent request. Consuming inquiry continued active.

Stearic Acid—Activity in this market was confined to making deliveries against former orders. Production was sold well ahead and offerings were scanty.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was quiet and firm at ceilings. Buying interest continued urgent.

Linseed Meal—Production of meal from recent arrivals of seed were readily absorbed on previous contracts.

Minneapolis, June 26.—Demand brisk and supplies light. Mills shipping production as rapidly as possible, but still lagged far behind buyer requirements. Shipments for the week were the smallest since the week of August 29, 1945, totaling 5160,000 pounds.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,160,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1.....	358,380,000	311,740,000

Peanut Meal — Crushing operations have been practically discontinued for the season. Demand continued active with offerings insufficient to establish a market.

Waxes

Beeswax — Trading was reported light and spasmodic last week, though the market was firm for crude and refined grades at former quotations.

Candelilla — Supplies on the spot were reported small and were closely held at the recent advance. Trading was spotty.

Carnauba — Business was reported quiet last week, though the spot and the Brazilian markets continued firm to unchanged prices. Offerings for shipment were well maintained at $1.65 per pound for June-July and $1.58 for December forward f.o.b. Brazil. Consuming inquiry was quiet.

Montan—Stocks on the spot were firmly held at 60c. to 62c. per pound, as to quantity. Trading was reported slow.

Ouricury — Small lots buying was noted last week. Market was fairly steady at current quotations.

FATTY ACIDS GLYCERINE STEARIC ACID
TALL OIL WHITE OLEINE USP RED OIL STEARIC ACID
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Lowest
Unsaponifiable
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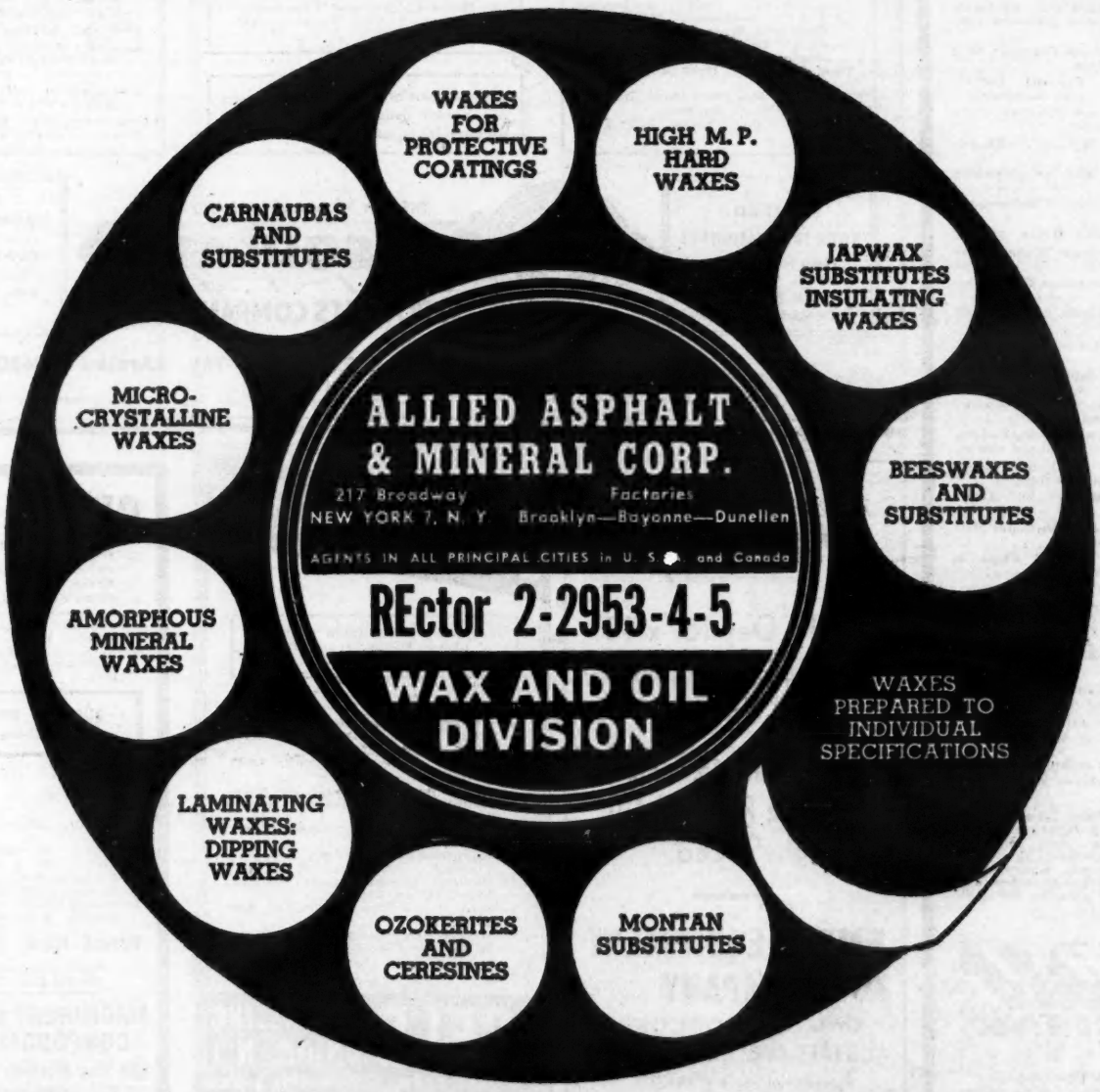
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76—Stokes & Colton Tablet Machines, Rotary and Single Punch, late models.

2—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves, size 60"x160" with Vacuum Pump and condenser.

1—Ross 4 Pass Continuous Conveyor Dryer, 60' long, with accessories.

2—Complete Dehydration Installations.

2—Proctor & Schwartz 80 Tray Dryers, 34"x7'x6'10".

1—Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryer, 28"x60" with accessories.

3—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers, 27½"x63".

1—Devine Double Bronze Drum Dryer, 3'x9', with 25 H.P. motor.

1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 32"x 72".

1—Buffalo Single Drum chrome plated Dryer, 5'x6' with auxiliaries.

2—Vacuum Drum Dryers, 48"x40" (1 iron, other bronze, chromed).

1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5'x 20'.

1—Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3'x18' with auxiliaries.

2—Galland & Henning Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x30'.

1—Pfaudler 60"x24" Glass Lined Jkted. Evaporating Kettle with Glass Coated Agitator, condition new.

2—Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Pans; 250 gal., 400 gal.

1—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan; about 175 gal.

1—Glass Lined 3,000 gal. Sectional Vacuum Still with jacketed bottom.

1—Copper Distillation Column; 36"x 23'; sectional type.

4—Heavy Duty Vertical Copper Tanks; 4'x9'6"; with manholes.

2—Horizontal Copper Tanks; 4'4"x 12"; with manholes.

3—Raymond Imp Mill, 24", with accessories.

1—Mitts Merrill Hog or Shredder Model 3D.

2—Mikro No. 1 & No. 2 Pulverizers with motors.

1—Simpson Intensive Mixer, 6' Dia.

1—Standard Automatic Case Gluer & Sealer.

3—Sealers or Compression Belts, 6'—10'—20'.

9—Rotex Sifters, 20x40, 20x48, 28x60 and 40"x84".

1—Devine Impregnator, 21"x36", Jacketed.

3—Forge Welded Autoclaves—6'x21. 300 P.S.I.

2—Three Roll Water Cooled Calendars, 14"x48" and 18"x48".

1—Farrell Birmingham 4 Roll—10"x 26" Calendar with 2 speed motor.

1—Raymond "OO" Mill with Dust Collector and accessories.

1—Bauer Double Runner, 30" Attrition Mill; P.D.

1—Sturdevant No. "O" Hammer Mill with 10 H.P. motor.

1—Shriver 18"x18" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press.

2—Louisville 36" Continuous Filters.

1—Industrial All Iron Rotary Filter; drum 6'x3'.

Tomato Juice & Puree Equipment, including Heat Exchangers, Coolers, Fillers, etc.

2—Colloid Mills, Premier and Chemi-Colloid, good for salad dressing.

3—Pony Mixers, 15 gal. cap.

2—W & P Jacketed Mixers; 9 gal. and 20 gal.

3—Dicers, Sterling & Anderson.

5—Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels; 4'x6'.

New Syphon Fillers, New Vacuum Fillers, New Cap Tighteners, New Powder Mixers, New Hammer Mills or Granulators, New Conveyors of all types. Large stock of Jacketed Kettles, Stainless and Copper from 30 gals. to 300 gals.

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SPECIAL
ALUMINUM VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
33—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ⅜" PLATE.

2—Buffalo 6' Vacuum & Atmospheric CRYSTALIZERS.
7—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, M.D.
1—8" Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Patterson 36" dia. Dry Pan, double muller.
4—18" & 22" Robinson & Bauer motor driven Attrition Mills.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
3—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—32"x72" BULLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 4'x30', 5'x30', 6'x60'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 2—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x20'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

1—50 gal. J. H. Day Imperial STAINLESS STEEL MIXER, with A.C. Motor.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

2—200 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
4—100 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
1—275 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—250 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—60 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—50 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
2—25 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pan.
1—60 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans.
1—J. H. Day Drug Mixer.
13—400 lb. All Copper Percolators.
8—200 lb. All Copper Percolators.
5—100 gallon Closed Copper Tanks.
Miscellaneous small copper tanks, crocks, stone percolators, stone filters, etc.
6—Day wall type agitators.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

1—A. Colton No. 14 Fully Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Clipping Machine.
58—Philadelphia GEAR REDUCERS.
37—Philadelphia Vertical Gear Reducers and motors, 2 HP.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
3—W & P MIXERS, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.
1—Morgan Nailing Machine, MD.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—BRIGHTWOOD BOX MACHINE.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
1—Blanchard No. 14 SOAP POWDER MILL.
1—20x48" ROTEX SCREEN, motor driven.
1—Dopp 500 gallon Jacketed KETTLE.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER, and CLIP FASTENER.
2—J. H. Day auger FILLERS, motor driven.
8—BAKER-PERKINS, size 15, style VI, class BS, steam jacketed sigma blade MIXERS, 150 gallons capacity, 100 gallons working capacity. Each equipped with Hydraulic Tilting devices. These mixers are new, unused.
42—250 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.
16—Motor driven AGITATORS, 3 HP. 3/60/220-440 volt, 225 RPM.
Approximately 1,000 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

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PEBBLE MILLS, various sizes.
1—24"x24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHER.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 0, No. 0000.
1—8'x30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILL, also 6'x36".
1—5'x13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

28"x48" Sifters, 8, 4, 3 and 2 decks.
1—12"x15' long Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—12"x18" Dings Magnetic Separator.
1—3'x8' Iron-lined Rod Mill.
1—6 cyl. Kritzer Lime Hydrator.
4—3'x6' double-deck Sturtevant Moto-Vibro Screens, all steel encased.
2—Hardinge silex-lined Pebble Mills, 6'x36 & 8'x20".
1—Battery Tyler-Hummer Screen.
2—3x5', 1-deck, with gen. set.

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1—J.H. Day 16" x 40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

1—Lehman 12" x 30" Three Roller Mill—High Speed.

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75—Closed Aluminum Rubber-Lined Tanks, 461 gals. capacity.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, 2,000 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, 500 gals., with Stainless Steel Agitator.
1—High Chrome Iron Tank, 6,000 gals.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 400 gals.
1—Stainless Steel Holding Tank, 1,200 gals.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 38"x20'.
1—Ruggles-Coles Rotary Dryer, 7½'x60'.
1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Brick-Lined Dryer, 8½'x50'.
1—W & P Stainless Steel Mixer, 150 gals.
1—W & P Steel Mixer, 300 gals.
1—W & P Steel Jacketed Mixer, 100 gals.

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Est. 1886 UNION, N. J. UNionville 2-4900

GUARANTEED!

1—DEVINE No. 11 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 40" x 42"
1—ROSS 4 Pass Dryer—68' long
1—JEFFREY TRAYLOR DRYER—Stainless Steel
8—1½ HP "Lightnin" Agitators—Geared Head
6—¾ & ¾ HP Portable Agitators—Stainless Steel Shaft and Propellers

1—BUFFALO FDY. 24" x 20" Bronze Drum Dryer or Flaker.

1—SHRIVER 18" Cast Iron Filter Press
1—SHRIVER 12" Cast Iron Filter Press
4—Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.
1—PAUL O. ABBE PEBBLE MILL, 30" x 36"—M.D.
1—PFAUDLER Jacketed glass lined Reactor, 500 gal.
1—BOOMER & BOSCHERT Hydraulic Press, 200-ton cap.

What have you for sale?

Send for Bulletin A-6

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SPECIALS!

17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing, motor driven.
1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, belt driven.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.
1—Pfaudler Nickel Lined Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 18"x3½'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.

1—Battery of 2 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, motor driven, 15 HP motors.
1—Orville Simpson No. 43 Rotex Sifter, motor driven.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—42"x42" shelves.
3—Colton Class 9-18, 20 Punch Rotary Preforming Presses, 2" die.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preforming Presses, 2½" die.
10—Colton and Stokes Single Punch Preforming Presses, up to ¾".
1—FEINC 3'x2' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machine.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing, Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Blutergess Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
1—5' dia. Copper Jacketed Pan, agitated.
1—Lab. Valtes Filter.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Devine 4' x 13' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—6' x 27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
2—American 16" x 40" 3 Roller Mills, water cooled, motor driven.
4—Stokes Rotary B and BB Tablet Machines.
7—Stokes, Colton, Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machines, 3B, 3D and "T" and "R".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5'.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 24".
7—Pebble Mills, 75, 100 gal.
1—Hurrell Colloid Mill, motor driven, 20 h.p. motor.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 42", 48", 5' and 6' dia.
5—1,200-lb. Brand New Powder Mixers.
2—3,000-lb. Powder Mixers.
1—J. H. Day, Size "C" Powder Mixer, motor driven.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200, 1,000 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18", 12".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Pressurtite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, M.D.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'.
4—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 6', 6' x 12', 28" x 60".
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Day 18" Pressure type ointment mill.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' to 6' x 60'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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Equipment Co.
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NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
BRyant 9-2040
Warehouse—2401 3rd Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2 100 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
100—Steel Tanks—all sizes and shapes.
Copper tank with agitator and coil, 60" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type F.S., Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
Colton Capsule Machine with Dies.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel Milton-Roy Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-proof Motors.

SPECIALS
8—New Bronze Centrifugal Pumps from 20 to 150 GPM, direct connected to 3 phase motors. 6—New Sharpless Centrifuges.

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YOU may be relieved of much worry and unnecessary expense.
YOUR company (its personnel intact, as a rule) will gain the benefits of added capital, plus the expert management of an experienced, reputable operating organization.
THERE is profit in it for all. As principals (not brokers) with substantial finances and a background of long experience, we are interested in industrial plants. • *All consultations and negotiations strictly confidential.*

BOX 1200, 1474 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

8—Sharples No. 6 Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P. Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (5 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—Westerman 6-spt. gravity bottle fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
10—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
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15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
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1—Jeffrey Type 2A Electric Vibrator Feeder with Variac Rheostat.
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1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
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6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
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2—Double Roll Crushers.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
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Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 803.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 843.

Hormones wanted from producers crystals and concentrates. Give all specifications and prices. OPD 841.

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Opening for young man with Pharmacy degree, in laboratories of well established mid-western firm, manufacturing a line of pure foods, medicines, toiletries and household articles. Must be able to take State Board examination if not already registered. Splendid opportunity for young man willing to work and accept responsibility. State age, height and weight, married or single. The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Box 1838, Columbus 16 OHIO

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For chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, biologists and pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Chemist Wanted—Experienced in the manufacturing of organic and inorganic colors, or an assistant. State age, experience and references. Harold B. Swett, Sec'y., 55 West 42nd street, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS WANTED

Germany—Chemical consultant, U. S. citizen, experienced Ph.D., sailing July 14. Technical assignments, contacts, investigations. OPD 840.

Drug connection wanted in Denver, Colorada after January 1. Age 45, college education, 20 years experience in wholesale drug business, 3½ years in Army Medical Supply. Available for interview. OPD 839.

Chemist, 25, B.S. 1941; experienced formulation, development varied synthetic coatings; coated fabrics; vinyl, lacquer, oil, resinous types. Desires full-time, responsible position. Part-time considered. Capable, mature. Write I. Ash, 2175 Ryer avenue, New York 57, N. Y.

Business-minded chemist—M.S. in chem., Brooklyn Polytechnic. Age 30. Major training in physical and organic chemistry, good background inorganic. Experience: college teaching, process development, and new product sales development. Interested in position where excellent diversified technical background can be utilized in the interest of technical sales and/or administrative matters. OPD 845.

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LINDEN, N.J.
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C. J. COLVILLE
President

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

later worked as a driller for the Humble Oil & Refining Company, at Corsicana, Tex. He joined Ethyl in 1926 as Canadian representative and in 1931 became general sales manager of the New York office. He was elected a vice-president in 1937.

Mrs. Hattie B. Anderson, mother of Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, died in Susanville, Cal., June 24. She was seventy-eight years old.

Roy Linden Hill, who retired three months ago from the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., died of a cerebral hemorrhage in that city June 20. He was fifty-eight years old.

Fred E. Lidington, former Philadelphia branch manager for the Fuchs & Lang division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, died recently in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he had made his home since his retirement several years ago.

Karl A. Myers, since 1939 manager of the photo production plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died at Parlin, N. J., June 24. He was fifty-four years old. A native of Seattle, Mr. Myers was employed at the photo plant since 1924.

Hermon E. Smith, former vice-president of the United States Rubber Export Company, an affiliate of the United States Rubber Company, New York, died in that city June 22. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Smith was vice-president of the export company until 1927, when he became president of the Eastern Marine Sales Corporation, Boston. He retired in 1929.

Fred O. Williams, president of the Seamless Drug Company, New Haven, Conn., for fifteen years, and associated with the parent concern, United Drug Company, for thirty years died recently in Kent, Conn. He was sixty-nine years old.

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153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

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Wiley & Company, Inc
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Penicillin Export

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cedure by special authorization of the limited distribution license) and form IT-55 (distribution schedule) will be used.

Applications for LDL licenses and a distribution schedule should be submitted to the Requirements and Supply Branch, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., on or before the fifth day of each month. The applications must show the unshipped balance of the previous month on outstanding export licenses, the actual export shipments during the previous month, the quantity to be shipped during the current month and the dollar value thereof.

A separate LDL license application should be filed for (a) penicillin in oil, injectable form; (b) sodium and calcium penicillin in other injectable form; and (c) each of the other dosage forms.

When effecting shipments under the LDL license, holders must indicate on the shipper's export declaration the LDL symbol and license number in the space normally reserved for the OIT license number. Collectors of Customs are authorized to clear such shipments without the presentation of the LDL licence. The use of the export declaration of the LDL license symbol and number when making shipment is a certification by the holder that he has complied with the provisions of the LDL license for the commodity and amounts specified, and that the penicillin is being sold in accordance with the OPA Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.

A limited distribution license for penicillin is valid for 60 days from the date of validation.

American Can Starts $4,500,000 Expansion

American Can Company, New York, has started work on a $4,500,000 expansion program, including additions to equipment at two New York area plants and new plant facilities at Maywood, Ill.

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Hartmann Retires from Gulf

W. V. Hartmann, vice-president and a director of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburg, who has been in charge of marketing for Gulf and its subsidiary, Gulf Refining Company, has retired from all positions with the organization.

Calif. Standard Establishes New Vacation Schedule

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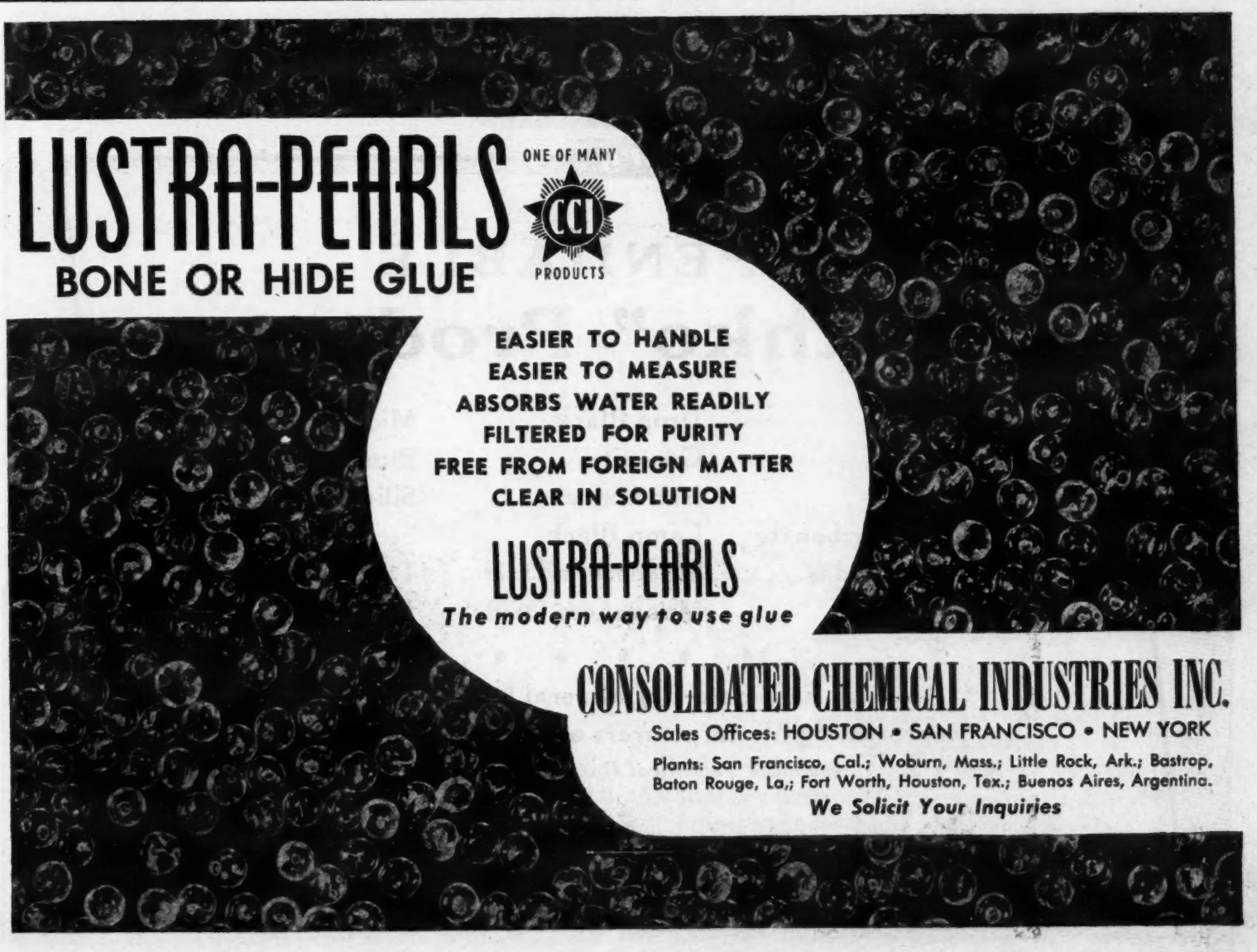
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